244. Withdrawal from action of a battalion must be directed by the Battalion commander personally. He leaves with one of the companies together with commanders of artillery and mortar units after the larger part of the Battalion had left the area of the immediate contact with the enemy.

He sends his Assistant and commanders of units of the Battalion and of attached and supporting artillery to organize defense in the new area which was indicated to him.

245. During the withdrawal the Battalion commander must carefully observe and protect the flanks; maintain communication with adjacent units and with the Senior commander; make sure that the enemy are prevented from cutting off the withdrawing units and take timely measures to prevent it.

246. Having come out from the range of the enemy's light artillery fire, the Battalion rolls up into march column and departs by concealed routes to the area indicated to it.

247. The Battalion commander must insure timely clearing of routes and installations of markers.

The wounded men and are evacuated and the rear is withdrawn first.

248. At night or in misty weather the Battalion withdraws all its companies at the same time under cover of individual platoons reinforced by machine guns.

The remaining covering force must conduct fire in order to mislead the enemy.

Companies are drawn up to assembly points. Their further actions must be indicated by the Battalion commander.

Chapter 6

Rifle Battalion in security on the march

249. A battalion may be assigned to the advance guard, frontal, rear, or flank guard.

250. The mission of a battalion assigned to the security on the march during offensive consists in insuring unhindered movement of the main forces; capturing important local objects like heights, gorges, edges of forests, river lines; defeating enemy attacks, and providing the forces with time for combat preparations in advantageous conditions.

The basic nature of action consists in courageous and energetic offensive. Depending on circumstances, however, the Battalion must be ready to go over to stubborn defense in a short time.

In order to be able to fulfill its mission, the Battalion must be reinforced by artillery, mortars, regimental artillery guns, communication means, mounted reconnaissance, engineers, and chemical soldiers.

251. Before the beginning of march, the Battalion commander outlines his plan of action in case of encounter with the enemy. This plan is based on the order received from the Regiment commander, information regarding the enemy, terrain, and the decision taken previously.

252. Actions of the Battalion fulfilling its task: repair of roads for unhindered advance of the forces it protects; capture and retention of lines and points important for combat action of main forces; defeat, capture and annihilation of small enemy units; pressing back of the enemy combat security.

Distance between the tail of the advance guard support and the head of column of the main forces (advance guard) must protect the [redacted]

forces from active enemy light artillery fire.

This distance depends on situation and usually varies between 2 and 3 kilometers.

253. For its protection the advance guard support sends in the direction of movement an advance party at a distance of 1 to 2 kilometers (reinforced rifle platoon or reinforced rifle company). Flank outposts are sent to the flanks, a rear outpost or a rear guard partrol to the rear. Apart from that a local security must be organized. Security of advance guard must arrive punctually at the indicated place. It must not hinder the movement of the advance guard.

254. The Battalion commander assigned to the flank detachment sends forth (in the direction of march) an advance party, flank and rear outposts.

255. Before the beginning of march the Battalion commander personally, or through his deputy or aide de camps, must check the battalion's preparations for the march. As soon as the march starts he must insure the timely movement of the advance party and patrols in the established order through the point of departure. He must organize communication with them.

256. It is advantageous to lead artillery near to the tail of the advance guard support, antitank guns at the head, antitank rifles distributed throughout the column, and the larger part of engineers and chemical soldiers in the security.

Means of communication follow the head company. A part of conducting and mobile means of communication proceeds with the companies which they serve. The radiostation on duty, which is a part of the general control net, proceeds with the aircraft warning post and the Battalion communication means of all types.

[redacted]

The machine gun company moves in the head of column or is echeloned along the column by platoons, its mission being attacks on descending aircraft. Antiaircraft machine guns follow at head and in the tail of main forces of the Battalion.

257. The Battalion commander organizes antiaircraft and antitank defense of the march.

Throughout the march the Battalion commander and companies' commanders study the area on both sides of the route and note concealments which could serve Infantry and the convoy in case of attack by enemy tanks.

258. Throughout the movement the Battalion commander - Commander of Advance guard - proceeds at the head of advance guard, detailing his Deputy into the march outpost. Sometimes the Battalion commander joins the march outpost and lets his Deputy proceed at head of the column of main forces. The Battalion commander reports to the Superior commander who ordered the march about everything noticed on the enemy side, every halt, start from specified lines, from a long rest during march, and arrival to the place of night halt.

259. During passage through large inhabited localities or forests, the Commander of the Advance guard brings forth fixed warning stations to the outskirts of inhabited localities, transverse roads, or forest clearings for the purpose of protecting the flanks. After being relieved these posts join their companies during a logg halt or night halt.

The Battalion commander sends a warning to the main forces in case of appearance of an armored reconnaissance group from the front, or break through of enemy reconnaissance groups through the security on the march.

[redacted]

280. In case of appearance of enemy aircraft, the advance guard continues movement using for camouflage accidents of terrain, and local objects along the road. Internal aircraft warning posts intensify air observation. Antiaircraft machine guns without interrupting their movement note positions suitable for conducting fire.

281. At the signal "Alert" the Infantry breaks up on the run:

the head company: head platoon along the road, the second and third platoons to the sides at the distance of 100 to 150 meters in echelon formation behind the first platoon;

the second company (in the order of succession) breaks up to the right or left side of the road. Platoons run out to the side of the dispersal, the first to the distance of 100 meters, second, 200 meters and third 300 meters;

the third company breaks up similarly to the second one but takes direction to the opposite side of the latter;

platoons of the machine gun and mortar companies continue either along the road or out of it and break up by squads;

regimental and 45 mm guns drive to the side, where attack of enemy armored units is possible, and occupy fire positions for conducting fire against tanks;

batteries of Division artillery disperse by guns along the road and out of it. Gaps between teams must be up to 100 meters;

antiaircraft machine guns and the assigned rifle platoons and squads get ready and conduct fire against the enemy aircraft.

All the dispersed vehicles proceed to the depth along the road. Distances between them increase to from 50 to 75 meters. In case concealment are available, the commanders of convoys lead rapidly their units out of the road in a forward movement and to the sides.

The Decontamination station unfurls, following an order of [redacted]

the Battalion commander on the windward side. Its location is marked by a marker.

The Battalion commander directs the dispersal and organization of the antiaircraft defense and defense against chemical attacks.

262. During movement in open formation the engineer squad follows the advance guard either immediately behind for and or separately rapid repair and bridging for artillery, convoys, for infantry in order to prevent retention of the march and congestion at the crossing.

263. In order to avoid fatigue of personnel during long march in open formation and increase the speed, squads follow footpaths beaten by those who preceded them.

264. Following the signal "Cease firing", all the men and squads quickly proceed to their posts. The Battalion commander installs order, clears the disorder caused by the attack, resumes the march in open formation and reports to the Regiment commander the air attack and the state of the advance guard.

265. Following the signal "Tanks", the column disperses by companies. Rifle squads take cover behind tankproof obstacles and prepare for repulsion of tanks. Vehicles are rapidly driven to the nearest tankproof areas.

The antitank defense is directed by the Battalion commander through his assistant and the Artillery commander. He organizes an all-around reconnaissance in order to establish threat of tank attacks from new directions.

Communication with Battalion's squads is maintained by mobile means.

If an "Alert" follows the "Tanks" signal, all measures belonging to the first signal must be taken. Simultaneously antiaircraft weapons and infantry prepare for conduct of fire against aircraft.

If the "Tanks" signal follows the "Alert", the dispersed infantry and convoys remain in concealment, while artillery and antiaircraft weapons prepare for fire against tanks.

266. The gas observation posts move in march on the windward side near the squads' commanders.

267. During a long halt the advance guard occupies an advantageous position and acts as prescribed by the rules of defense.

268. During retrograde movement, a Battalion assigned to the [illegible] to the rear guard must secure for the forces a possibility to get disengaged from the enemy and continue their movement free of danger from attack from the rear.

The rear guard usually acts independently and does not count on assistance from the Superior Commander. This is the reason why the rear guard must be reinforced by artillery, antitank guns, tanks, and engineer troops.

269. The distance between the rear guard and the tail of the protected forces is changeable. It increases after every stop for repulsion of the attacking enemy. It must never exceed be less than 4 kilometers.

270. For protection of withdrawal the rear guard occupies an advantageous defense line on the wide front and holds it until the protected forces move on as far as necessary.

The rear guard must give battle to the enemy and hold them at any price regardless of losses.

Withdrawal of the rear guard proceeds as it is described in paragraph 5 entitled "Withdrawal of Rifle Battalion from Action", Chapter

271. After disengagement from the enemy, the Commander of the rear guard folds up the Battalion into a march column and follows the forces it protects after assigning a rear outpost for immediate protection in the strength of a rifle platoon or company. He organizes also flank outposts on foot, reconnaissance of the enemy for maintenance of constant contact, local security, and patrols.

272. During flank march the Battalion assigned to the flank detachment must be reinforced by firing means and engineer troops. In case of an enemy attack, it must hold the enemy for the period of time necessary for the forces to accomplish their mission.

273. The flank detachment must march continuously, without counting halts, or move by bounds along the road running parallel to that of the troops' movement. Sometimes it occupies, for certain periods of time, points on its route and on roads crossing the route of the main forces.

274. In case there is a parallel road leading to the enemy positions, the Commander of the flank detachment sends there a flank outpost in the strength of a reinforced rifle squad.

The flank outpost must coordinate its movement with that of the flank detachment. If necessary it may stop on transverse roads or on approaches to the enemy positions.

For protection of the flank detachment, its Commander sends flank outposts to the front and rear.

275. The Commander of advance guard fulfills his tasks by methods indicated in the instructions for Commanders of advance guards.

[redacted]

[redacted]

security on the march
276. The/[illegible] security detachment during halts and at the end of march up to the moment of assignment of a security detachment.

While the protected forces dispose for a halt after the march, The Commander of the Battalion receives from his Superior commander instructions regarding the dispositions for the security on the march.

277. A Battalion employed as security element(the advance guard, advance guard support, flank guard, rear guard) deploys and joins its unit after deployment of the security detachment [illegible] under its coverage.

278. During resumption of retrograde movement of the forces, the Battalion assigned in the rear guard deploys on the indicated position under coverage of the security detachment. Having let the folded up security detachment through, the rear guard starts movement at the appointed hour following the protected forces.

279. Battalion used as advance guard is sent forth by the Division commander during march with the mission to capture advantageous positions, hold them, and secure for the forces possibilities for deployment and deprive the enemy from using dephoyment facilities offered by the area.

280. The advance guard is reinforced by division and regiment artillery, armored cars, antitank guns and rifles, engineer troops, small chemical units, and means for erection of obstacles.

For communication with the Division commander, the advance guards receives attached to it radiostations, bicyclists, and motorcyclists.

281. Before the beginning of the movement the advance guard commander sends a reconn[redacted]lete the Division

reconnaissance with the mission to establish:

weather the enemy hold the position indicated by the Division commander;

what obstacles are on the route of march;

The advance guard commander organizes the march and security on the march following the rules for advance guards.

282. In case enemy advance guards are discovered during the approach to the positions indicated to the advance guard, the Commander of the advance guard must forestall the enemy in capturing the position even if it were with insignificant forces.

If the enemy were first to occupy the indicated positions, the Advance guard commander must organize additional reconnaissance in order to establish the enemy flanks and then knock them out in a decisive attack.

283. While fulfilling its task, the advance guard acts independently and energetically. It captures and destroyes the advance units of the enemy. The advance guard holds the captured position until arrival of advance forces and then places itself under their command.

284. As soon as the enemy start withdrawal, the Battalion commander details a part of his forces for pursuit, while the remaining forces are used for defense of the capture positions. The Advance guard commander reports to the Division commander the results of the battle and fulfillment of the mission.

Chapter 7

Rifle battalion used ad security on the march

285. Halts of forces are protected by security at the halt. Its tasks include:

preventing the enemy from reconnoitering the dispositions of [redacted]

resting forces;

warning the forces in case of air, tank, or gas danger and preventing sudden attacks of the enemy;

hold the enemy in case of an enemy attack until the forces prepared for combat.

386. The security at the halt consists of security outposts, individual ~~xxx~~ outpost supports and outguards. It stays on duty one day and night.

A security outpost (detachment) must be of the strength of from a reinforced company to a ~~xxx~~ reinforced rifle platoon, an individual security outpost: from rifle squad to ~~xxx~~ reinforced rifle company, individual outguard: one to two rifle squads.

The defense area entrusted to a security outpost in the strength of a reinforced battalion is divided into companies' defense sectors held by individual companies .

Individual security companies detail security outpost supports in the strength of a reinforced rifle squad each.

One of these outpost supports is appointed to be the main outpost support.

Individual otupost supports and those detailed ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ to defense sectors appoint outguards in the strength of a rifle squad each , listening posts, and~~xxxxx~~ patrols; outpost supports assign posts consisting of a guadd and assistant for its own security.

Individual outguards and outguards of outpost supports detail a security post consisting of a guard and assistant.

For their immediate security the resting forces assign outguards and patrols for protection of gaps.

287. The security at the halt must occupy a position at the distance allowing it to protect the forces from mortar fire of the enemy and enabling it to warn them about tank, air, or chemical danger. It must protect deployment and combat formations of the forces.

The line of security outposts, which composes the outward edge of the security on the halt, must stretch within from 3 to 4 kilometers from the halting forces. Its position must offer advantages for defense and must be protected by antitank obstacles. It must afford a good field of view toward the enemy positions.

288. A battalion assigned to a security detachment is reinforced by artillery, individual guns, engineer and chemical troops. Squads of the security at the halt are reinforced by means of antitank defense. The commander of a security detachment must be well supplied by antitank means.

During an offensive of significant enemy forces, the battle given by a security detachment must be supported by artillery and mortar fire of the unit on duty.

289. A battalion in the security detachment occupies a line of about 5 kilometers in width.

The commander of the security detachment (Battalion commander) takes orders from the Commander who assigned him. He no longer obeys his Regiment commander, while he fulfills the mission assigned to him, until his return to the Regiment.

290. The Security detachment commander must receive, before the beginning of the march, an order from the Commander who assigned the security at the halt. This order must include:

information regarding the enemy;

indication regarding the defense zone, its location in case of an enemy offensive, zone of reconnaissance, personnel and mission of the security detachment, line of security outposts, precise time when the security on the halt must go on duty;

missions of security groups of adjacent units and boundaries between them and the forces they protect; unit on duty and its location; information regarding reconnaissance groups sent forth;

rest area of protected forces and location of their headquarters;

information regarding the rear.

Apart from that the security at the halt receives password and reply and indications regarding communication, time for presenting periodic reports about measures taken against tank, air, and chemical attacks, supply and evacuation, order of letting reconnaissance groups through the line of security at the halt.

291. It is a duty of the Security detachment commander to get together with the commanders of companies, attached and supporting units and organize reconnaissance of the zone of the security on the halt, define its forward edge (the line of outposts); outline the sectors for security companies and security reserves, firing position area, position of artillery and firing means of the Battalion.

The security reserve has usually the strength of up to a company. It is placed within 1 to 2 kilometers behind the line of security outposts and is ready to support them in combat maneuvering actions or cover them in case they move to new positions. There are cases where no security reserve is necessary. The [redacted] unit of protected forces on duty fulfills its mission then.

[redacted]

[redacted]

292. The Security detachment commander selects his post. It must offer facilities for direction of security companies, attached and supporting units. He must insure uninterrupted communication within the security area, with the Commander who assigned the Detachment and with adjacent units.

293. The Security detachment commander sends reconnaissance groups in the zone indicated to him and onto the flanks in order to observe all the approaches advantageous for the enemy movement, the nearest inhabited localities and forests, the enemy units in contact with the security detachment.

294. In case the Battalion is assigned to the security at the halt at night and in an unknown area, the Battalion commander marks security sectors on the map. He must see that all the roads, bridges and corduroy roads, which the enemy are likely to use at night, are occupied. He sends reconnaissance groups along all the routes leading to the enemy positions.

At the dawn the security detachment must dispose in conformance with the area and the mission it is charged to fulfill.

295. Particular attention is paid to organization of antitank defense. All the natural antitank obstacles on probable route of enemy tanks must be used. Antitank mines must be laid and simple antitank obstacles erected. Antitank firing means are echeloned in depth.

296. Every security outpost and individual security outpost details a post of air observation, warning, and communication.

297. The security detachment commander is responsible for vigilance and service in his unit. He must personally, or through his assistants, control the service of security outposts and outguards.

[redacted]

298. During enemy offensive the security detachment conducts a defensive action. It may withdraw only by order of the Commander who assigned the Security detachment.

299. At night the Security detachment commander orders to:

place observation posts on most dangerous approaches;

intensify reconnaissance, detail patrols for protection of unoccupied gaps, for communication with security outposts, and control of outguards' vigilance;

in case of necessity bring the security reserve nearer to the security outposts.

300. At night security outposts are disposed in such a way as to control all the important roads.

Gaps between security outposts and outguards must be covered by patrols on skis. All the security units must be thoroughly camouflaged.

301. During resumption of movement by the protected forces the security detachment folds up and joins its units :

in march to the front - after the security on the march crosses its zone;

during withdrawal - after the ad deployment of the security on the march at the indicated line.

Chapter 8

The Machine Gun Company

1. General

302. The machine gun unit, in coordination with artillery and mortars, secures for the Rifle battalion and tanks a decisive movement fowward during offensive operations or meeting engagement. In defensive action it must hold stubbornly its positions.

The Machine gun company fire together with that of the artillery [redacted]

[redacted]

and mortars is the basic infantry fire.

In all type of combat actions and during the march the Machine gun company must protect the units of the Battalion from air attacks. It must destroy all the low flying and attacking aircraft as well as parachute landing forces.

303. Rifle battalion units have usually platoons of the Machine gun company attached to them. They act in close coordination. The Machine gun company's command in this case is decentralised.

The Machine gun company Commander must control the action of platoons attached to Rifle units.

304. In some cases the Machine gun company remains undivided and acts under the command of the Company commander.

Coordinating actions of the platoons, the Commander conducts fire following the plan. As targets appear, he directs fire by signals, signs, or chain of orderlies. He must concentrate fire against important targets or he can open barrage against positions which were fired at previously.

305. Supply of the Machine gun company comes from the Battalion ammunition supply point.

The Machine gun company commander must constantly insure supply of the company by ammunition, lubricants, water, spare parts and other necessities. He must check the machine guns, their maintenance and make sure that they are always in good repair and in full readiness for combat.

306. Having been assigned to his mission, the Machine gun company commander must organize reconnaissance of the area and the enemy and make a decision with regard to the most expedient use of

the Machine gun company. He must report his decision and considerations to the Battalion commander.

Depending on the situation, the Machine gun company commander conducts reconnaissance alone or with platoons' commanders.

307. The Machine gun company commander gives an oral order which indicates: zones of fire of machine gun platoons/fire missions, areas of fire positions; units to which machine guns platoons/are to be attached in case they are detailed from the Company; time for preparation of fire; time and order of reassignment of platoons/to rifle units; dispositions; order of supply with ammunition and location of the ammunition supply center.

308. The Machine gun company commander must maintain uninterrupted observation of the enemy and of his own rifle squads, tanks, and machine gun platoons.

He must complete the results of his own observations by information received from the Battalion commander, commanders of rifle companies and mortar squads, artillery and adjacent units with whom he exchanges results of observation.

309. During combat action the Machine gun company commander is together with the Battalion commander in case squads of his Company are attached to rifle companies. He stays with his Company in case it acts as a whole.

310. The Machine gun company commander must organize coordination:

between machine gun platoons;

While he assigns their missions on the terrain, he controls their execution:

while he establishes the order of actions of machine gun

[redacted]

[redacted]

platoons by sequence, lines, or phases of combat (plan of machine gun company operation);

while he establishes signalization for communication between platoons (coded signs);

while he outlines general landmarks and points out methods of target designation;

while he organizes mutual assistance of platoons in combat.

He must organize coordination between machinegun platoons:

while he studies tasks of rifle units and imparts them to machinegun platoon commanders;

while he maintains continuous communication with the battalion commander and rifle company commanders;

while he organizes observation of rifle units;

while he insures prompt fire support to rifle units by machine gun platoons;

while he shifts machine gun platoons to new positions in order to give successful fire support to rifle units.

He must organize coordination with artillery and mortars:

while he studies the tasks of artillery and mortars and imparts them to commanders of machine gun platoons;

while he supports continuous communication with commanders of artillery and mortar units;

while he points to them the targets inaccessible to machine gun fire;

while he uses general landmarks and individual methods of target designation;

while he gives fire assistance to artillery and mortars.

He must organize coordination with tanks:

while he studies the tasks and direction of attack of tanks and imparts them to the commanders of machine gun platoons;

while he applies the established signals for mutual target designation and indicates them to commanders of machine gun platoons;

while he offers support to tanks by destroying antitank obstacles of the enemy and gives fire assistance to tanks during emergency stops.

He organizes coordination with aircraft:

while he passes to his units the established recognition signal of aircraft for the duration of combat.

2. The Machine gun company in offensive combat

311. During offensive combat the Machine gun company must insure successful advance of rifle units to the line of attack against the enemy defense. It must secure the attack carried out by rifle units and tanks in the depth of the enemy defense.

312. As a rule platoons of Machine gun company are attached to Rifle companies.

With permission of the Battalion commander one platoon of the Machine gun company is kept in reserve for antiaircraft defense.

At the time when Rifle units advance to the departure position in order to start offensive, the control of the Machine gun company of the Battalion can be entrusted to the Company commander.

After the occupation of the departure position, machine gun platoons must be reassigned to commanders of Rifle companies.

Machine gun departure positions must be equipped with full profile trenches and must be carefully camouflaged.

314. During offensive combat the Machine gun company commander can, by order of the Battalion commander, use the reserve

[redacted]

[redacted]

of machine guns for concentration of fire in the gaps between companies and behind a flank of his Battalion against the sectors of the enemy defense which offer the most stubborn resistance by fire.

315. During a break through the enemy forward edge of defense by Rifle units, the Machine gun company commander must bring out all the machine guns at his disposal in the direction where the enemy offer resistance and assign them to missions attained by independent action. By order of the Battalion commander, the Machine gun company commander draws up for this purpose the machine guns attached to rifle companies.

316. When the enemy begin retreat, the Machine gun company commander, with permission of the Battalion commander, brings forth the machine guns still at his disposal in order to pursue the withdrawing enemy.

3. Machine Gun Company in Meeting Engagement

317. At the initial phase of the meeting engagement, the Machine gun company acts, as a rule, under command of the Company commander.

As the combat action develops, platoons of the Machine gun company are reassigned to commanders of Rifle companies. One of the platoons may remain in reserve for repulsion of enemy aircraft.

318. The Machine gun company commander details a platoon commander with a group of men for reconnaissance of the enemy and also of fire positions for machine gun platoons and observation posts when the company is on the march.

The Machine gun company commander must have all the necessary information about the enemy and area (fire positions, concealed routes leading to them, observation posts) before he gets his mission.

[redacted]

These information he obtains from his own reconnaissance group and from the march outpost.

319. The Machine gun company of a Battalion marching at head of the column of main forces gives fire coverage to the main forces as they deploy and advance.

320. Machine guns are placed onto camouflaged positions in a meeting engagement. In order to inflict heavy losses on the enemy, however, they must be taken out onto uncamouflaged positions, if necessary, and suddenly storm the enemy with the entire force of their fire.

Staying on open positions must be short. Having inflicted losses on the enemy and pinned them down, the machine guns must be shifted from new fire positions in order to be removed from enemy artillery and mortar fire.

4. Machine Gun Company in Defense

321. The Machine gun company in defensive action is, as a rule disposed in a dispersed way, by platoons or small units at the forward edge and in the depth of the defense center. Machine gun platoons and small units are attached to rifle units. Fire control is dispersed.

One machine gun platoon is, as a rule, assigned for antiaircraft defense.

323. The basic task of a Machine gun company commander consists in a careful and thorough organization of machine gun fire system and in its coordination with the morter, artillery, and antitank means' fire.

323. Individual machine guns must support the combat security. They must conduct fire from alternate positions at the forward edge of defense or in front of it. They are detailed by the Machine gun

company commander by order of the Battalion commander.

324. Having been assigned to his defensive mission, the Machine gun company commander must indicate to machine gun platoons' commanders: landmarks; advantageous approaches to positions; location of fire positions, especially for conduct of flanking, oblique, and short range flanking fire; locations for observation posts; sequence of trench digging; place for vehicles.

He must personally assign missions to machine guns of close range flanking action on the terrain.

325. Fire positions of small units of a Machine gun company must be well equipped and thoroughly camouflaged. They must insure conduct of fire into gaps of combat formations along the entire zone. Apart from basic positions, machine guns must have from 2 to 3 alternate positions each. Alternate positions must have concealed passages connecting them.

326. During the enemy offensive and in time of their attack, the Machine gun company commander must support with machine gun fire the defense sectors where the enemy are most active.

327. In case the enemy break through into the defense area of the Battalion, all the machine guns must go into action destroying the enemy by flanking and cross fire, [illegible] firing into their rear, and supporting the Battalion reserve's attack counterattack.

328. If the Battalion withdraws from action, the Machine gun company commander must take full control over the nearest machine gun units and insure an orderly retreat, preventing the enemy from [illegible] outflanking the Battalion. To achieve this, the Machine gun company commander must reconnoiter the withdrawal routes and rear positions [redacted]

When the withdrawal order [redacted] units of the Machine gun company retreat in leapfrog movement by platoons and squads in coordination with artillery and mortars.

The Machine gun company commander directs the withdrawal of machine guns at his disposal and those which became disengaged from their Rifle units.

In favorable conditions (night, mist) withdrawal from action of machine gun units can be executed by order of the Commander directly to indicated positions.

329. During withdrawal from action the Machine gun company commander, with permission of the Battalion commander assigns a part of machine guns for antiaircraft defense. He assigns missions and indicates areas of fire positions on the Battalion's route of march.

330. At night a part of the ~~Machinegunxcompanyxtax~~ machine guns, of the Machine gun company belonging to a Battalion in a defense area, must be moved forth to the forward edge onto night positions which are selected in such a way as to insure oblique and flanking fire on most important approaches. Special attention must be paid to security of larger gaps in the combat formation and limiting points between units.

Transfer of machine guns to night position must be executed in a concealed way.

At night every machine guns is given only one ~~fixed~~ direction of fire.

331. At night next to the machine guns, disposed at the forward edge of the defense at considerable distance from Rifle units, an outpost of from two to three riflemen or submachine gun troops must be placed.

[redacted]

5. Relief of Machine Gun Company.

332. If the Machine gun company is relieved at night, to go on duty commanders of platoons which are ~~maingrainined~~ and guides must join the units which are to be relived during daylight. Guides study machine gun dispositions and routes of movement.

333. The Commander of the Machine gun unit which is to be ~~m~~relieved must give to the Commander of the company relieving his company information regarding the enemy, explain to him the fire system of the Battalion, indicate firing points on the terrain, point dispositions and tasks of machine guns, observation system, stock of supplies of ammunition, and the location of the ammunition supply point. He must hand over to the Commander of the relieving company range cards, data for firing, and results of adjustment of fire and field of fire.

334. Relief of a Machine gun company is executed by platoons and in platoons by machine guns. The Commander of the Company which is to be relieved is in charge during the relief. Relieved machine guns in squads are moved to the platoons' assembly point, platoons proceed to the assembly point of company. Permission for withdrawal of squads and platoons after relief is given by commanders of machine gun platoons and the Machine gun company commander.

Absolute silence must be observed during relief.

Commanders if the relieved and relieving ~~mmgmmtmx~~ units report the relief to their immediate superior commanders.

The Commander of the company which is being relieved reports to the Battalion commander and leaves his command (observation) post only after obtaining his leave.

Chapter 9
Mortar Company (Battery)

1. General [redacted]

335. A Mortar company (battery) ensures a decisive advance of infantry in offensive operations and its stubborn resistance in defensive operations by concentrated fire.

336. The Regiment commander must arrange for concentrated fire of several mortar companies on the line of main effort.

In case there are favorable conditions for observation and possibilities of coordinated action with infantry and artillery, the direction of a mortar company (battery) must be centralized.

The centralized direction is advisable:

during the period of artillery preparation and in support of an attack;

during preparations for attack of strong points of the enemy in the depth of their defense;

during repulsion of enemy counterattacks;

during position defense;

on the open area.

Decentralized direction is applied:

in defense of individual centers (areas) and in mobile defense;

during withdrawal from action;

during beginning of a meeting engagement;

in conditions of poor visibility (night, mist, snowfall);

on badly broken terrain;

during actions in forest, mountains, inhabited localities.

Transition from one type of direction to the other must not disrupt the established coordination with the infantry.

337. Fire missions of mortar companies of battalions (batteries) are included into the fire plan of the artillery group supporting the infantry. [redacted]

Commanders of mortar companies of battalions (batteries) must be assigned to their tasks and also be informed about:

landmarks and coded names of local objects;

signalization (light, radio);

missions of rifle units;

sequence of execution of fire missions (according to the tactical plan) ~~mxbs~~ by mortar companies of battalions (batteries);

missions accomplished by the artillery group supporting the infantry;

areas of firing positions, observation points and the zone of reconnaissance for the mortar company (battery);

time allotted for preparation to conduct of fire and order of its opening (when and by whose order).

338. For execution of fire missions (during centralized direction) the mortar company can dispose all its mortars on one fire position, or else disperse them on several positions.

All types of disposition must insure to the Company commander a possibility to concentrate fire against any target and transfer of fire onto any target.

Fire positions of the Company must be previously reconnoitered and timely occupied for support of infantry at the beginning of combat and during its development.

Change of fire positions by the Mortar company (battery) must be performed by platoons without interruption of the infantry support of infantry by fire.

339. Preparations and adjustment of fire for a Mortar company is organized by the Commander following the specified landmarks and in the course of battle with appearance of targets.

The Mortar company (battery) [redacted] prepared to open fire any time, at night, in the conditions of smoke or mist.

340. The Mortar company (battery) commander must, from the moment of being assigned to his mission and throughout the combat, carry on observation in the zone specified for the Company (battery) in order to obtain timely information for the most advantageous conduct of fire.

341. The Mortar company commander directs fire and combat actions assisted by a direction squad which is charged to:

reconnoiter the terrain for disposition of the combat formation of the Company in the area indicated by the Commander;

observe the enemy and their reconnaissance activity throughout the combat action;

participate in preparation of initial data for conduct of fire under supervision of the Commander;

equip and camouflage the observation post;

organize aerial and chemical observation;

maintain communication with the observation post, fire position, transportation means, commander of Rifle squad, and the ammunition supply point.

342. Communication within the Mortar company (battery) is realized by telephone, coded signs, signals, and orderlies.

For call for fire, change of positions, and delivery of ammunition there must be pre-established signals.

343. Open formation is applied by the Mortar company (battery) in case of;

appearance of enemy aircraft;

crossing of open area observed by the enemy from ground posts;

under being under artillery and mortar fire;

[redacted]

[redacted]

period preceding occupation of a fire position.

344. The Company passes from ~~xxxx~~ march to open formation by commands (signals).

Intervals between platoons depending on the terrain are decided upon by the Company commander.

The Company can pass into the platoons' line by echelonment to the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~right right or to the left.

From the moment the Company passes to open formation, the platoons' commander appoint observers who watch for signals of the Company commander. Every platoon continues movement in ~~xxxxx~~ the march or open formation.

The Mortar company commander and commanders of platoons occupy posts which permit them easy command of their units.

After being assigned to its mission, the Company (battery) is brought to the position area by platoons or in open formation depending on the terrain or enemy fire.

2. Mortar Company (battery) in offensive operations

345. When in offensive action the Mortar company, in coordination with artillery , prepares an infantry and tank attack by concentrated fire. It supports their advance.

Tasks of Mortar company (battery):

insuring with fire rifle units until they occupy their departure position for attack;

supression by fire of targets, which were not quenched or which revived, during the demonstration by transfer of fire

during attack, participation in the last fire onslaught against the forward edge;

escort of attacking infantry and tanks;

annihilation of [redacted] in shelters and destruc-

tion of their [redacted] and those which were not suppressed);

repulsion of enemy counterattacks in combat action in the depth of defense, preparation and fire support to infantry in successive attacks;

pursuit of the retreating enemy by barrage fire, cutting off their withdrawal routes.

346. Depending on the character of target, the Mortary Company (battery) performs the following tasks:

by fire: suppression, destruction, and annihilation;

standing barrage;

successive concentration of fire.

347. The Mortar company commander after having received his mission must:

study his mission and establish coordination with the Commander of the artillery group for support of the infantry, distribution of objectives and plan of movement of the Company (battery) in the course of offensive;

organise reconnaissance of objectives and observation;

select fire positions;

give the order;

dispose the Company (battery) on fire positions;

prepare data for conduct of battle;

check the readiness of the Company (battery);

carry on the field documentation.

348. Uninterrupted and timely supply with ammunition has a particular importance for mortars. The commanders, therefore, must insure uninterrupted supply of fire positions with adequate quantities of ammunition.

349. During the artillery preparation for attack the Mortar company (battery) conducts fire for destruction of the enemy firing means particularly at the forward edge thus strengthening the support given to the infantry by the artillery group.

At the beginning of the attack, the Mortar company (battery) must occupy fire positions insuring support of the attack.

350. As soon as the attack starts the mortars strike at the attacked objectives preventing revival of suppressed firing points and cutting off the enemy routes out of shelters as they would try to occupy their places in trenches.

At the moment when the infantry goes into a bayonet thrust, the Mortar company transfers fire into the depth of the enemy defense and onto flanks of the attacked sector in order to conduct struggle against the enemy firing means.

351. As the infantry captures the forward edge of the enemy defense and penetrates into its depth, the Mortar company (battery) advances by platoons in order to hit targets which particularly hinder the advance of the infantry. Reconnaissance of the enemy, observation in the depth and flanks must be conducted continuously. Depending on the situation the Mortar company may be attached by platoons to rifle units.

352. In pursuit of the enemy, Mortar units move rapidly with the infantry. They must prevent the enemy from folding up and, pursuing them with fire, deprive them of a chance to start new resistance.

Sometimes it is advantageous to attach the Mortar company or its part on motor vehicles (full-track) to tank units for immediate cooperation with tanks in the enemy rear.

[redacted]

Rapid and timely replenishment of ammunition in anticipation of pursuit is a guarantee of successful action of mortars.

353. For action at night the Mortar company (battery) must prepare during daylight its fire for suppression of the attacked area and for its boxing in after it was captured by the infantry. Should support of the entire Company prove impossible, mortars are attached by platoons to rifle units.

354. In case of offensive against an inhabited locality or a large forest the Mortar company (battery) is employed in a centralized way until the infantry captured the locality or the edge of the forest. After that it must be attached to rifle companies by platoons.

355. In offensive operations the Mortar battery is used in a centralized way in the direction of the main effort.

Tasks of the Battery:

support of battalions during the artillery preparations for attack against the forward edge of the enemy defense;

repusion of enemy ~~attack~~ counterattacks in the depth of defense;

support of attack against strong points in the depth of enemy defense.

356. Throughout the battle in the depth of defense the Mortar battery can be attached to the Battalion acting in the direction of the main effort of the Regiment. It may be charged to support it from the moment of preparations for attack of the forward edge of the enemy defense.

3. Mortar Company (battery) in Meeting Engagement

357. The mission of the Mortar company (battery) in a meeting engagement consists in covering the deployment and manoeuvre of the infantry. For this it is necessary to:

deploy the Company rapidly into its combat formation;

forestall the enemy in preparations for the battle and in opening ~~mg~~ of fire;

annihilate the enemy manpower and suppress their firing means depriving them ~~fr~~ of a chance to execute manoeuvring.

358. Direction of the Mortar company of a Battalion in advance guard or advance guard support is usually decentralized. One Mortar platoon is attached to the March outpost and proceeds in march formation.

The Mortar company (battery) commander organizes on the march reconnaissance of the area for selection of fire positions, observation posts, and reconnaissance of the enemy in order to have all the necessary information for timely deployment and opening of fire.

359. Having covered the deployment of the infantry, the mortars escort its movement up to the moment of the beginning of attack.

With the passing of infantry to attack, the mortar fire is transferred into the depth for cutting off of the counterattacking enemy infantry from their tanks.

At that period the mortars must be constantly prepared for repulsion of counterattacks.

For the rest the Company (battery) acts as it usually does in offensive operations.

[redacted]

[redacted]

4. Mortar Company (battery) in defensive operations

360. Tasks of the Mortar company (battery) in defensive action:

suppression (annihilation) of the enemy manpower concentrating under cover for attack;

suppression of firing means (machine gun, mortars) disposed on open or concealed positions and blinding the enemy with smoke mines;

participation in counterpreparation;

support of combat security from alternate positions;

organization of barrage fire on the nearest approaches to the forward edge;

annihilation of the enemy who broke through into the depth of defensive area, cutting off their withdrawal route and support of counterattacks.

361. Mortar fire in defensive actions is included into the general system of artillery fire and is planned by the Commander of artillery group for support of infantry.

362. Organization of direction must insure manoeuvre of fire and rapid shifting of mortars. This is attained by:

thorough examination of the area and well organized reconnaissance and observation;

echeloned disposition of fire positions permitting defeat of the enemy on approaches to the area of defense or at their wedging into the depth of defense;

reliable communication between observation posts and fire positions;

timely preparation of data for firing.

363. Apart from the basic positions, the mortars must have several alternate positions equipped for them.

During the reconnaissance of the forward edge of defense performed by the enemy, the Mortar company (battery) opens and conducts, by order of the Battalion commander, fire from alternate positions. After having accomplished their mission, the mortars change positions.

For repulsion of attacks launched by the enemy infantry against the forward edge of defense and for cutting it off the tanks and the nearest reserves from advance units, and for destruction of the enemy within the defense area, sectors of barrage fire must be selected and fire adjusted previously. The Company (battery) must be given from 2 to 3 of such sectors.

364. During the enemy approach to the forward defense edge, mortar fire is conducted against previously adjusted lines and also against advantageous targets. Fire goes on until it becomes dangerous to the infantry disposed at the forward edge.

365. Should the enemy wedge into the forward edge of defense, a part of mortars must suppress and annihilate them; remaining mortars box in the sector captured by the enemy by barrage fire and prevent enemy from spreading.

366. Repulsing an attack of a tank-borne party, the Mortar company, in close cooperation with individual guns, machine guns, and antitank rifles, hits the enemy firing means, cuts the infantry from tanks and prevents it from withdrawing or advancing.

367. If the enemy succeeded in encircling the center of defense, the mortars prevent them from wedging into its depth.

Coming out of an encirclement, the Mortar company conducts

concentrated fire in preparation [redacted] attack at the indicated sector of the break through.

388. When the front of defense is wide the Mortar company (battery) is attached in its entirety to rifle units acting on the direction of main effort.

389. For coverage of rifle units' withdrawal from action, the Mortar company (battery) must be reassigned by platoons to commanders of these units. The Mortar company (battery) commander must previously conduct reconnaissance for selection of fire positions along the ~~maximum~~ new line.

Organising withdrawal to new positions, the Mortar company (battery) commander outlines:

sequence of withdrawal;

routes of withdrawal and order of occupation of fire positions;

methods of direction and communication.

During withdrawal from action the Company (battery) must be always ready to cover the flanks of the withdrawing rifle unit.

390. In order to repulse a night attack, the Mortar company (battery) must make its preparations in daylight. These preparations include:

equipment of fire position for night firing (lanterns, stakes);

selection of night landmarks;

establishing on the terrain of zones of fire and sectors of night barrage fire;

preparation of ~~maximum~~ firing data;

installation of lamp and duplicate signals for call for fire.

371. Carrying on defensive operations at night, the mortars can conduct:

barrage fire against previously prepared firing data objectives by;

fire adjusted in daylight against areas and lines;

fire against individual targets revealing themselves by flares or illumined by rockets and shells.

Call for fire and its direction (concentration and transfers) are carried out by signals installed in daylight.

372. While defending a small inhabited locality, the Mortar company (battery) can dispose out of it, its mission consisting of destruction of the ~~xxxxxxx~~ firing means and manpower of the enemy as they approach the outskirts of the locality and particularly at the approaches which are out of artillery and infantry arms' range.

In case the enemy breaks through into the locality, the Company (battery) cuts them off from their nearest reserves and then annihilates them.

In remaining actions the Company (battery) follows the instructions described for mortar platoons.

While defending a large inhabited locality, the Mortar companies (batteries) act in open formation by platoons.

373. In winter the movement of mortars and supply of ammunition is performed by sledge-runner mounts, horse packs, or are carried by men. Ski mounts or travois can be used for delivery of ammunition from the ammunition supply point to a fire position.

Fire positions must be located near roads, paths, or or ski trail.

During equipment of positions, trenches, shelters, and

passages can be dug in the snow.

All the installations must be camouflaged by snow, material must be painted white.

Especial attention must be paid to defense of the mortar position from sudden attacks of enemy ski detachments.

374. In the mountains the Mortar company is employed by platoons.

82 mm mortars and ammunition are brought by horse packs and by teams of men.

375. Fire positions for mortars are established on back slopes, in valleys, and gulleys, while observation posts are erected in the immediate vicinity of a fire position.

In conditions of limited field of view or mist it is necessary to establish additional observation posts which must be scattered along the front, in the depth, and on the heights.

Radio and signalization are the basic means of communication.

376. Reliable fire protection of the most important directions and approaches to the mountains is achieved by coordination of mortar, artillery, and machine gun fire.

Mortar units conduct fire on gulleys, gorges, and back slopes of mountains.

Particular attention of commanders must be directed to necessity to economize ammunition and organize their prompt replenishment.

377. The Mortar company (battery) is relieved at night in order indicated by the Battalion (or Regiment) commander.

Guides must be detailed first from the Company (battery) which is to be relieved.

Commander of the Company which is to take over must arrive to the observation post in daylight and study thoroughly:

dispositions of the enemy, character of their activity, and apparent targets;

the area, landmarks, check points, adjusted check points, adjusted targets, and results of firing.

The Commander of the relieving company receives a chart of landmarks and targets, chart of initial [redacted] data including the basic and alternate positions, firing data for night action and in the conditions of poor visibility.

The wire communication serving the position must be left to the relieving unit until organization of new lines of communication.

378. Sequence of relief: the first to be relieved are the mortars on fire positions. They are followed by observers and communication units and then means of transportation. Commanders of platoons and the Company (battery) commander are relieved last.

379. The relief procedure is directed by the Commander of the Company to be relieved. Commanders report the relief to the Commander of the Rifle unit which they support.

380. The ammunition supply point deploys in the area indicated by the Company (battery) commander.

Ammunition is delivered from the Battalion ammunition supply point to the supply point of the Mortar Company of the Battalion. The ammunition supply point of the Mortar battery receives supplies from the Regiment ammunition supply point.

Porters detailed from Mortar platoons carry supplies of ammunition to fire positions from the ammunition supply point.

[redacted]

381. Every mortar squad must have an intact reserve of at least one eighth of its unit of fire. This reserve can be used only by order of the Mortar company (battery) commander.

In expectation of large expenditure of mines xxxxxx reserves of mines are placed on fire positions or near them on the ground, in niches or cellars; when fire positions change, the mines must be transferred in one or several trips.

382. When acting in the depth of enemy defense area, platoons of mortar companies of the Battalion reassigned to rifle companies are supplied with ammunition through supply ammunition points of the rifle companies to which they are attached.

Chapter 10

Antitank Rifle Company of Regiment

1. General

383. Antitank rifle fire in combination with antitank gun fire is the basis of antitank fire.

The Company acts always on avenue of tank approach in coordination with other firing means. In order to fulfill its tasks the Antitank rifle company must be advised about the tasks of rifle units and those of adjacent units acting on a certain critical avenue of tank approach.

384. The place of Antitank rifle company commander in battle is on the direction of main effort with one of his platoons whence he can better observe the battlefield. His place may be also at the side of the Battalion (or Regiment) commander.

385. The antitank rifle company commander must:

maintain constant communication with his platoons and

control ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the execution of their tasks;

insure platoons with supplies of ammunition;

be always ready to concentrate the company in an indicated direction.

386. Reassignment of antitank rifle units to rifle companies (or battalions) is done by order of the R egiment commander.

2. Antitank Rifle Company in offensive Operations

387. The Antitank rifle company in offensive action is at the disposal of the Regiment commander. Sometimes it is attached to a battalion (or company) acting ~~xx~~ direction accessible to tanks.

Tasks of the Company in offensive action consists in ~~xxxxxx~~ protecting, together with other antitank means, concentration, ~~xxxxxx~~ deployment, or offensive action of a Regiment against enemy counterattacks and contributing towards success of attac~~k~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ launched by its own tanks.

388. The attack order to the Company commander includes:

information regarding the enemy and probable directions of counterattacks launched by their tanks;

order of the offensive ~~xxxxx~~ of the Regiment and its mission;

missions of the antitank rifle company and other antitank means, antitank positions, and the time when they should be occupied;

missions of the antiaircraft defense company;

order of deployment;

coordination of actions of the antitank rifle company with antitank guns, infantry and tanks during offensive action and repulsion of counterattacks launched by enemy tanks;

positions and order of reassignment of the antitank rifle company to commanders ([redacted] companies).

389. After he [redacted] the Antitank rifle company commander organizes reconnaissance of the area and the enemy together with platoons' commanders. He points out to them:

possible sectors in danger of tank attacks, firing lines and concealed approaches to them;

fire positions and observation posts on each position, order of transfer of companies from one position to another;

order of coordination of the Company and platoons with adjacent antitank means and commanders of rifle, machine gun, and mortar units.

390. In order to cover the movement of infantry to departure position for offensive, the Antitank rifle company moves forward, rapidly occupies fire positions and prepares for repulsion of enemy tank attack.

391. Movement of Antitank rifle company from one position to another is done in leapfrog movement by platoons following an order or signal of the Company commander.

392. During offensive with open flank and in an area accessible to tanks, the Company must stand near the open flank. Platoons must proceed in echelon formation, echelonment toward the open flank.

393. Before the beginning of attack the Antitank rifle company occupies concealed fire positions on the attack line and organizes observation of the enemy.

394. Before the rifle divisions pass to attack, platoons of antitank rifle company are attached to rifle units. They conduct fire against antitank guns, machine guns, ane embramures of pill boxes of the enemy which [redacted] of rifle units.

As soon as enemy tanks appear, platoons transfer their entire fire against them.

395. During action in the depth of enemy defense the Antitank rifle company commander covers infantry from possible tank attacks bringing forth his reserve and concentrating on the threatened direction the antitank rifles attached to rifle units.

396. The Antitank rifle company employed in offensive in a centralized way as an antitank reserve of a regiment must strengthen or protect the most threatened sector in case of appearance of enemy tanks.

397. In case of battle in an inhabited locality the Antitank rifle company conducts fire for coverage of streets, squares, outskirts, and empty lots on the flanks and in the rear of the combat formation of the Battalion (or regiment) and for destruction of attacking tanks and armored cars of the enemy/.

398. D uring offensive in a forest the Antitank rifle company is employed by platoons for destruction of enemy tanks and for fire coverage of clearings, roads, paths, and meadows.

399. In a wooded, marshy area the Antitank rifle company acts by platoons covering passages between marshy sectors on the flanks of the Regiment.

3. Antitank Rifle Company in Defensve Operations

400. During defensive operations the chief mission of antitank rifles consists in covering of the most important sectors accessible to tanks, in preve/nting the enemy tanks and armored cars from approaching the forward edge of defense and destruction of those which succeeded in ~~kxeakxthxough~~ breaking through, by forming pockets of fire and occupying switch positions or antitank centers and areas.

[redacted]

Antitank rifle Company is a part of the antitank defense of the Regiment it belongs to.

401. In the defense order includes the following information for the Antitank rifle company commander;

data regarding the enemy, presence of enemy tanks and direction of probable attacks;

the basic avenue of tank attacks in the defense area and additional directions toward adjacent units;

probabla direction of our counterattacks by infantry and tanks;

order of coordination with antitank guns and rifle units;

strength of the antitank reserve and its location;

tasks of the Company in antiaircraft defense.

402. After having received the order, the antitank rifle company commander conducts personal reconnaissance together with platoons' commanders. He must:

reconnoiter every direction accessible to tanks and establish locations of the basic and alternate fire positions for platoons at the forward edge and in the depth of the defense area;

point to platoons zones of fire, location of observation posts, signals for direction of the Company and the order of supply of ammunition;

specify probable direction of enemy couterattacks and the order of coordination between the Company and infantry, its firing means and artillery.

403. Platoons of an Antitank rifle company, in case they are attached to rifle battalions, must be placed near the forward edge of defense. Particular attention must be paid to protection of flanks and limiting points.

The platoon of antitank rifles left in the reserve of a

[redacted]

[redacted]

regiment must be disposed in the antitank fortified area in the depth of the Regiment defense area.

404. Dispositions of fire positions of an Antitank rifle company must be chosen is such a way that it could, together with antitank guns and adjacent companies (or platoons) of antitank rifles, form pockets of fire for enemy tanks.

Outlined positions must be previously reconnoitered and prepared by the Company commander.

Depending on situation and presence of antitank means in the Regiment the fire positions are occupied at the beginning of organization of defense or at the moment when enemy tanks begin moving.

Prepared alternate positions will facilitate manoeuvring of the Company in case enemy tanks break through.

405. In defense of an inhabited locality or a forest, the Regiment commander must have a reserve of antitank rifles for manoeuvring within the locality (or forest).

While defending a large inhabited locality the Antitank rifle company can be partially attached to battalion commanders for strengthening of the antitank defense of outskirts.

406. Defending a forest the Antitank rifle company is employed for the following operations: organization of ambushes; being thrown into the sector where enemy tanks succeeded to penetrate; strengthening of battalions' antitank means.

407. In defending a river the Antitank rifle company must occupy positions situated as near to the river as possible. Its mission consists in preventing crossing of enemy tanks; individual antitank rifles or squads could be with advantage disposed in ambushes of the friendly bank among bushes or in the weeds of

[redacted]
(Classification Stamp)

of a sandbank. A part of the Company is left in the reserve and placed in the depth of the defense for fighting ~~xx~~ the enemy tanks which succeeded in breaking through.

4. Antitank Rifle Company on the March

408. The mission of antitank rifles on the march ~~xxxx~~ consists in protection of the column from attacks of tanks and armored cars of the enemy. Antitank rifles operate in coordination with other antitank means.

On the march the Company proceeds by platoons within the general column. It must be in full preparedness for repulsion of attacks by enemy tanks and armored cars and must conduct uninterrupted ~~reconnaissance~~ study of the area and observe signals.

409. The march order includes the following information for the Antitank rifle company commander;

sectors accessible to tanks on the route of march;

place of the Company in the column and order of protection of the column passing through sectors accessible to tanks;

order of the Regiment ~~deployment~~ deployment on indicated lines and during repulsion of enemy tanks;

organization of antitank observation in the column;

signals for antitank and antiaircraft defense;

The Antitank rifle company commander while on the march is either at the side of the Regiment commander, or ~~xxxxxx~~ of the Battalion commander.

Chapter 11

Submachine Gun Company

410. The basic mission of the Submachine gun company is ihflicting sudden blow onto the flanks and rear of the enemy during offensive or defensive operations, at liquidatinn of a break through,

in the pursuit and withdrawal from action.

Apart from that a Submachine gun company can be employed for reconnaissance, capture and retention of an advantageous position, protection of limiting points and flanks, and as a tank-borne party.

The Regiment commander, depending on situation, can use the C ompany complete or by platoons.

411. In order to organize direction of the Submachine company, its Commander must:

establish landmarks and indicate local objects for orientation in the depth of enemy dispositions;

inform platoons' commanders about the company's mission, let them know his decision, and outline the plan of forthwoming actions;

install visual and sound signalization;

establish the communication center and assembly area (if actions are taken in the enemy rear);

appoint the directing platoon;

allot places to platoons' commander in the combat formation of the Company and during movement;

insure sufficient supply of ammunition.

The Company commander, as a rule, stays with the directing platoon. He directs the Company through signs, signals, and orderlies.

Commanders of units of the Company must follow the actions of the directing platoon and accordingly coordinate their combat performance.

412. During offensive operations against the enemy who defend themselves, the Submachine gun company may be appointed by the Regiment commander to cover combat formations of the Battalion

[redacted]

at the front and on the flanks or for penetration, just before the attack, into the enemy disposition .

Having been assggned to his mission, the Company commander must present their tasks to platoons indicating direction of offensive, and sectors for entry into the enemy dispositions.

The Company advances in front and on the flanks of the Battalion's combat formations ~~kg~~ in a thin chain or by groups. It penetrates into the enemy dispositions and destroying their firing means by fire from the flanks and rear, insures success of the attack.

413. During struggle in the enemy defense area the Submachine gun company acts by platoons.

The Company commander establishes earlier the assembly area of platoons in the depth of the enemy defense.

414. In case the Company is assigned to a tank-borne party, The Company commander must:

explain the mission to platoons' commanders, outline the plan of action and present their tasks to platoons;

install signalization of direction and indicate assembly areas within the enemy defense;

specify the post he will occupy.

While they advance on board tanks, the ~~mmmmmxgmmm~~ Submachine gun troops must act against enemy tank destroyers.

After dismounting from tanks the Submachine gun company acts on a wide front.

415. If the enemy have an open flank or poorly defended defense sectors, the Submachine gun company may be assigned for an outflanking movement in order to attack the enemy ~~suddenly~~ suddenly from the rear or for a blow onto the flank coinciding with the

attack launched by the main forces from the front. This decision can be reached by the Regiment commander.

The Company commander must concentrate his company in a concealed way on the indicated positions, present missions to platoons and then suddenly attank the enemy at the moment of the general attack.

416. In the offensive operations performed at night, in fog, smoke, or in a forest the Submachine gun company may be assigned for coverage of combat formations of the Battalions at the front and on the flanks.

In this case the company advances in a thin chain or by small groups and protects battalions from sudden attacks from ambushes and attacks launched by enemy submachinegunners. The submachine gun company xx insures success of an offensive operations in a forest by conduct of fire.

417. In offensive action the Regiment commander leaves, as a rule, a part of the Submachine gun company in reserve.

The Company or its individual platoons may be assigned for independent action in the enemy rear for disruption of their direction, communication, work in the rear, for creating panic, and for xxxx inflicting losses on the enemy.

The Company sent into the enemy rear, through unprotected or poorly protected gaps in the enemy front, moves on board xxx motor vehicles, on foot or on skis.

The company must not linger on one place. Having performed the attack against the indicated objective in the enemy rear, the Company commander rapidly and stealthily throws the Company to a new sector for another attack. Communication with the company is maintained by the Regiment commander by radio, visual

signals ,or orderli[redacted]

418. On the march and in anticipation of a meeting engagement, The Submachine gun company, as a rule, proceeds with the advance guard or with the advance guard support. It is then under the command of the Regiment commander.

At the beginning of the meeting engagement the Submachine gun company is employed for penetration between columns and infiltration into gaps of combat formation of the enemy in order to disunite them and launch attacks on the flanks and in the rear of the column, against artillery and mortars, means of transportation and convoys.

419. In defensive action Submachine gunners are employed by the Regiment commander as reserve for repulsion of the attacking enemy, destruction of the enemy groups which succeeded in breaking into the depth of defense, and for fire protection of limiting points.

420. In order to reuplse an attack, the Submachine gun company commander disposes his forces by platoons under cover near the forward edge of defense.

When the enemy develops attack the platoons move forward independantly to previously indicated trenches at the forward edge and meet the attacking enemy with fire.

In case of enemy wedging into the forward edge of defense and advancing into the depth, the Company is employed for counterattack. The Company commander brings his company to the indicated position dispersing it by platoons and trying to outflank the enemy and emerge in their rear.

421. For protection of limiting points the Machine gun company is used by platoons.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Machine gun company commander must check on the dispositions of platoons and organization of fire at limiting points.

Chapter 12
Regiment in offensive action

1. General

423. The resolution to defeat the enemy must be irrevocable and must be achieved. Will to win must be in the mind and heart of every commander. Commanders must inspire all their subordinates with this resolution.

Offensive action consists in defeating the enemy with powerful fire of all firing means and by a blow reaching throughout their defense.
/ This is attained by resolute movement forward of the entire combat formation.

The chief aim of an offensive action is annihilation or capture of the enemy.

423. Artillery offensive consists in constant support of infantry by concentrated active artillery and mortar fire throughout the offensive. Artillery and mortar fire must lead the infantry and tanks into the attack from one defense objective to another.

Artillery offensive is divided into the following phases:

preparation of attack;

support of attack;

protection of infantry and tanks acting in the depth of enemy defense.

The Artillery preparation aims at disorganization of the enemy direction and observation even before the beginning of attack. It is undertaken in order to disrupt the enemy defensive fire system and cut passages in their obstacles. It is performed on the day of attack and is the most important measure for achievement [redacted]

Artillery support's mission consists in preventing the enemy, at the beginning of the attack, from restoring their disrupted fire system. It suppresses reviving firing points, secures the infantry and tank attack and the capture of stroing points at the first front line of the enemy defense.

Artillery security of development of the combat in depth offers active and uninterrupted assistance to advancing forces in overcoming the enemy resistance in the depth of defense. Maneouvring with fire it escorts the infantry and tanks from one objective to another throughout the depth of the offensive.

424. During the Artillery preparation, artillery and mortars fulfill the following missions:

destruction of revealed antitank guns and suppression of ~~enemy fire against the~~ the area of their probable positions;

destruction of flanking fire points and suppression of frontal fire points and enemy manpower in trenches;

destruction of the most important fortifications, cutting passages in antipersonnel and antitank obstacles in case this task cannot be performed by tanks;

suppression of tactical reserves, observation posts, and communication centers;

suppression and destruction of the enemy artillery.

In case the enemy defensive system does not include permanent installations, the main type of artillery preparation is a concentrated thrust of massed fire against the decisive sectors ~~of defense~~ at the forward edge or in depth of defense.

Artillery preparation may start with a sudden, powerful, short fire thrust (10 to 15 minutes) throughout the depth of defense with the

aim to disroganize the direction (disrupt communication, destroy headquarters) and observation, defeat the enemy artillery and annihilate their manpower caught unawares. Individual revealed fire points must be destroyed by methodical fire conducted during interwals between fire thrusts.

For destruction of permanent fire positions and earth-and-timber pillboxes at the forward edge, direct laying fire is conducted by individual 45mm to 152 mm guns stealthily brought up to a position at a distance of 500 to 1,00 meters from the forward edge of enemy defense. These guns are disposed in the specially prepared trenches with overhead cover.

If the enemy fortifications are considerably developed, their destruction will necessitate a special phase of artillery preparation. Destruction of fortifications, cutting of passages in obstacles and defeat of artillery can be partially accomplished during the preparation of offensive and on the eve of attack.

In order to mislead the enemy regarding the moment of the beginning of attack it is expedient to perform demonstration by transfer of fire.

426. Artillery preparation for attack always ends with a fire onslaught against the forward edge and sectors of the nearest depth of the enemy defense. This is why transfer of artillery fire takes place only after checking on the coming out of the infantry and its preparedness for attack.

Mortar fire against the forward edge and during transfer into depth of artillery fire is conducted to the last possibility.

The duration of artillery preparation is decided by number of concentrated guns, mortars, and ammunition and the type character of enemy fortifications.

Artillery preparation is strengthened by intensification of combat aviation action.

Artillery preparations must not be uniform either in their time element from the beginning to the end, or in methods of conducting of fire.

427. During support of infantry and tanks, artillery and mortars perform the following tasks:

regimental and antitank artillery as well as individual guns of division artillery conduct direct ~~xxxxxx~~ laying for destruction of newly revealed and reviving firing means;

artillery supporting infantry and a part of mortars transfer their fire into the depth and onto flanks in order to cover with fire the infantry and tanks attacking the forward edge and strong points of the front line of defense;

long range artillery together with aircraft fights batteries of the enemy, blinds observation posts, and hits reserves, communication centers, and headquarters.

428. During development of combat in the depth, artillery and mortars accomplish the following missions:

artillery supporting infantry and a party of mortars successively suppress the enemy resistance in front of advancing forces and on the sectors on the flanks and in the depth of defense where the enemy may be carrying on firing actions and observation. They prevent enemy counterattacks and cut off the enemy wihtdrawal routes;

long range artillery carries on struggle against enemy batteries; suppresses strong points in the depth of defense; prevents manoeuvres of enemy reserves;

regimental, antitank artillery and individual guns of division artillery move forward in the combat formation of infantry and destroy enemy firing means by direct laying. They prevent movement of the enemy infantry and repulse their tank counterattacks.

As soon as the enemy strong points on the frontline have been captured, the artillery supporting infantry changes its positions and advances by echelons in such a way as to permit its larger part to support infantry and tanks by sustained fire. Not over one third of artillery supporting infantry should be in movement to new fire positions.

3. Regiment in offensive operations

429. Width of the front of offensive action of a regiment in the direction of main effort depends on the mission, forces on hand and firing suppression means, character of the terrain, and the type of enemy defense. For a regiment of average strength the width of the front in offensive action is up to 1,500 meters.

430. The general mission in offensive action depends on proportion between opposing forces, character of terrain and the system of enemy defense. For the purpose of coordination of combat actions the general mission is divided into the immediate and secondary tasks which define the sequence of accomplishment of the general mission.

The immediate task includes capture or destruction of objects of defense of the enemy in order to disrupt its stability in the indicated zone, especially its system of infantry, mortar, and antitank fire.

The secondary task of the regiment depends on the ultimate objective and follows logically the immediate task of the

division. The secondary task consists in total suppression of resistance and capture of enemy positions including those of artillery.

The secondary task requires additional or new tasks presented to units of combat formation.

The depth and time element of the two tasks may be widely divergent.

431. The Regiment commander, having received his offensive attack order, must achieve a preliminary decision after consulting the map; indicate the positions of combat security; organize reconnaissance of the enemy and area in the offensive zone together with the Regimental chief of staff, Battalion commanders, artillery and tank units' commanders, Engineer unit commander, commanders of attached and supporting means.

432. The selection of direction of main effort is the basis of the decision. Before taking the final decision, the Regiment commander must come to a conclusion about the aim, direction, and forces which would be advantageous for the main blow.

Selecting the direction of main effort, the Regiment commander must:

establish the unit of the enemycombat formation whose annihilation would place them in a difficult position and would contribute most toward success;

evaluate advantages of the terrain for concealed movement of infantry and tanks, break through and outflanking movement, and for repulsion of enemy counterattacks supported by tanks.

433. Coordination between the Regiment and its attached and supporting means consists in action of artillery, morter, and

engineer units which secure thrusts of tanks and infantry, secure capture of strong points at the frontline of defense and advance in the depth.

434. While organizing coordination the Regiment commander must precisely specify the units, time, and aim of coordination. He must establish:

general landmarks;

mission and direction of offensive of every battalion;

direction and objectives of tanks (if they act in the regimental zone) for joint operations with battalions;

objectives for suppression and destruction by artillery and mortars;

departure positions of battalions for offensive actions and lines of attack;

signals of call, transfer, and cease of artillery fire;

readiness of infantry and tanks for advance;

methods of support of tanks and of assistance in their actions for overcoming of obstacles;

methods of destruction of antipersonnel and antitank obstacles and clearing of passages in mine fields;

time and objectives of aircraft attacks and maintenance of communication with them;

methods of mutual target-designation of infantry, tanks, artillery, and mortars;

measures of engineer security of the offensive action.

435. The Regiment commander points to the supporting artillery:

sectors and targets in the enemy defense zone which must be suppressed or destroyed;

zone of barrage and sustained fire [redacted]

order of support of tanks;

dispositions of artillery battalions (batteries) for support of battalions;

objectives for transfer of fire at the beginning of the infantry and tank attack;

order of reassignment of artillery units to battalions during the phase of development of attack;

signals for call, cease, and transfer of fire mxxkhe xth at the time when tanks and infantry reach certain lines/

436. Antitank defense must guarantee constant readiness of the regiment to repulse tank attacks. It is organized by all the commadders.

437. Antiaircraft defense is organized by the Regiment commander in such a way as to cover the main group of Regiment by antiaircraft means.

438. Especial attention must be paid by the Regiment commander to protection of fx flanks and limiting points. He establishes
mixngs the responsibility for them, organizes reconnaissance, covers them with fire and by disposition of the reserve.

Advancing with an open flank it is necessary to conduct constant observation and coverage and dispose the reserve accordingly.

439. The Regiment commander states to the Chief of Staff his expectations from reconnaissance and observation. Especially thorough observation and reconnaissance must be organized in the direction of main effort.

440. The commander's observation post is selected by the Regiment commander. It must guarantee observation of the entire zone of the Regiment offensive, especially in the direction of main effort, and flanks of adjacent units. It must have a reliable communication system with

battalions, tanks, artillery, and the Division commander. An alternate observation post must be established on the direction of the main effort. It must be at a certain distance from the ~~mmmm~~ basic commander's observation post.

441. After accomplishment of reconnaissance the Regiment commander gives an attack order. In it he indicates: his decision, direction of main effort, battalions' positions, the departure position for the offensive action, zone of attack and the order of its capture, the immediate and secondary tanks of battalions, attached and supporting means, time for preparations , order of coordination, mission of the reserve, measures for protection of flanks and limiting points, probable ~~mmmm~~ lines of fortifications in the depth of enemy defense, friendly commander's post and the order of its transfer.

442. Departure position for an offensive operation must be located as near the enemy as possible. It must offer good observation facilities over the flanks and the concealed position of the infantry.

As soon as the Regiment arrives at the departure position, it begins digging of trenches and shelters, passages, equipment of fire positions, installations of observation posts.

443. The Regiment commander must support rifle battalions by the entire artillery and tanks in case they act within the Regiment.

444. If the offensive action starts at dawn , the Regiment commander takes advantage of the night for additional reconnaissance and possibly for destruction of artificial obstacles especially the antitank ones.

Battalion commanders must be allowed at least from 2 to 3

on the terrain
hours during daylight//for organization of coordination with tanks, artillery, and within battalions.

445. From the moment of the beginning of the offensive action the combat formation of the Regiment covered by powerful fire of all types (rifle, machine gun, mortar, artillery), combining fire with movement, proceeds rapidly to the line of attack.

At the line of attack the infantry digs in, organises observation and its own fire and poises for a thrust.

446. Having received confirming data about the enemy having been suppressed by artillery fire and by reports from rifle regiments' commanders and from his own observation, the Division artillery commander's reports, the Division commander gives the order to:

Commander of the tank group giving immediate support to infantry to start from the departure position to attack;

Commander of the Artillery of the Division to transfer fire into the depth of the enemy defense and onto the flanks of attack;

Commanders of rifle regiments to start attack together with tanks.

447. After transfer of artillery fire mortars, regimental and antitank guns continue to suppress fire points. After infantry captured the forward edge of defense they must proceed immediately for further advance within the combat formations of the infantry.

Engineers clear passages in obstacles after they were out by artillery and mortars.

448. Infantry must attack the enemy in concerted way. It must annihilate the enemy by bayonets and grenades breaking through poorly defended gaps, enveloping the enemy and encircling their defense centers.

Infantry thrust is carried out without delay so that it does not lag behind tanks.

449. If the offensive includes action of tanks, the latter act together with the infantry. Their basic mission is destruction of the enemy infantry. The tanks must never get disengaged from their infantry for over 300 to 400 meters. Attacks launched by tanks must be marked by maximum speed. They suppress with concentrated fire, while on the move, gun, mortar, machine gun teams and the infantry of the enemy. They manoeuvre expertly and, taking advantage of accidents of terrain, emerge on the flanks and the rear of the fire means of the enemy infantry.

In case the infantry does not follow behind the tanks, the Tank unit commander details a group of tanks for destruction of enemy fire points hindering the advance of infantry.

450. Infantry, assisting actions of tanks, must suppress by its fire and the fire of its escort the antitank means of the enemy. It must reconnoiter mine fields, overcome antitank obstacles and marshy sectors, fight enemy tank destroyers, resolutely follow tanks into attack, fortify captured sectors, cover vehicles bringing supplies of ammunition and fuel and help evacuation of damaged tanks from the battlefield.

451. Artillery, before the tanks started attack, must destroy antitank means in the enemy defense.

During the attack of the fowward edge and in the depth of enemy defense, Artillery suppresses, by signals of tank commanders, firing means hindering the advance of tanks. Artillery commanders must direct the artillery fire from the forward mobile observation posts . Call and cease firing signals are established by the artillery and tank commanders.

At the appearance of enemy tanks the artillery takes over the basic fight against them. Tanks fight enemy tanks only in case of [redacted] their definite superiority and advantageous position.

452. In case the attack was launched by one of battalions and produced good results, the Regiment commander supports this success by all means at his disposal.

453. T he Regiment commander must direct the battle and make sure that battalions together with their attached means, supoorted by tanks, artillery, and aircraft, advance resolutely after having wedged into the forward edge of enemy defense. They must by-pass strong points of the enemy and avoid getting engaged into lasting battle. Parts of forces must be left behind for blocking of strong points. The reserve of the Regiment and blocking forces of battalions destroy individual strong points devoid of support of other parts of the defense. Their garrisons must be prevented from withdrawing.

454. With entry of the Regiment into the enemy area of artillery positions, the reserves widen the break through front acting together with a part of battalion forces.

Enemy combat formations must be split into separate parts and destroyed one after another by active fire.

455. In the course of offensive, while information is being collected and situation studied, the Regiment commander must coordinate the actions of battalions transferring or intensifying fire, regrouping firing means, presenting additional tasks to tanks.

456. The Regiment commander and his headquarters must pay particular attention to maintenance of uninterrupted communi-

cation system with artillery and mortars for timely opening, transfer and cease of firing.

In order to insure support of infantry in the depth of the enemy defense, forward artillery observers advance together with advancing rifle companies.

457. The Regiment commander must insure attacking battalions against tank counterattacks by use of 45 mm and regiment guns, antitank rifles and antitank mines.

With the beginning of the offensive guns of the antitank and regiment artillery and antitank rifles advance in combat formations. Antitank means of the reserve are set forth ~~ko~~ the direction accessible to tanks particularly for coverage of flanks and limiting points.

458. If weak points get revealed in the enemy positions in the course of the battle, the Regiment commander must direct a blow by his reserve into this point and perform regrouping of battalions in order to break the enemy front by successive thrusts on their flanks and rear in order to crush them.

The blow must be supported by tanks and greater part of the regiment fire means.

459. In case the offensive is held up the Regiment commander must break resistance of the enemy by timely support ~~attack~~ given the battalions by all forces and means conducting manoeuvres and fire. He must insure with all possible support the battalion which advanced more successfully than others by protecting its flanks with fire.

460. In case tanks lag behind ~~the battle formation~~ or / leave formations, infantry, escorted by antitank means guns a[redacted] its mission.

In this case artillery must be reassigned for support of infantry.

461. While the battle develops infantry must watch the actions of aircraft as they suppress artillery and reserves of the enemy. Infantry must direct aircraft to the front lines by established signals.

462. Throughout the battle in depth of the enemy defense, the attacking regiment must be ready for repulsion of enemy attacks from the air.

Mortars, regiment artillery and a part of division artillery, antitank rifles and guns, advancing with the infantry, destroy the enemy antitank means. They must be always in full readiness to repuse any tank counterattack.

463. The Regiment commander establishes constant observation of his flanks and limiting points and their protection. As soon as a threat to a flank becomes apparent, immediate actions are taken for its elimination.

464. Consolidation of success, rapid development of defense of captured objects, organization of antitank and antiaircraft defense are imperative in the course of an offensive. Machine guns, mortars, antitank guns and rifles and engineers with mines must be in constant preparedness in the regiment combat formation for immediate consolidation of indicated lines or local objects. As soon as reconnaissance reveals threat of a counterattack, artillery, mortars, and machine guns conduct concentrated fire and inflict a crushing blow on the counterattacking forces of the enemy. Engineers erect antipersonnel and antitank obstacles.

Units assigned for repulsion of counterattack occupy the positions selected for [redacted] and meet the enemy by fire.

Having confused and weakened the enemy, particularly their tanks, the battalions develop an impetuous attack.

3. Regiment in advance guard during approach to the Enemy Defense Area

465. In case the enemy defense area is at a significant distance from advancing forces, approach to it consists of:

overcoming of obstacles, defeat of advance units and combat security of the enemy;

entry of the forces into areas of concentration for further deployment.

Approach to the defense area of the enemy is performed under coverage of advance guards and means of antiaircraft defense. It is combined with all types of ground and air reconnaissance of the enemy defense.

466. The mission of advance guards during approach to the enemy defense area consists in:

overcoming of obstacles and defeat of enemy groups defending them;

destruction of the enemy combat security and establishing of contact with the main defense zone;

reconnaissance of its forward edge;

capture of an advantageous position for the offensive and deployment of main forces of the Division.

467. The Rifle regiment proceeding in the advance guard of a division approaches the defense zone of the enemy under coverage of the advance guard support. Reconnaissance must be conducted in front of the latter. The Regiment commander reinforces the advance guard support by strong artillery, engineer, and chemical units for rapid overcoming of obstacles.

468. In order to conduct personal reconnaissance, the Regiment commander proceeds with the main forces of the advance guard support together with battalion commanders or their assistants, commanders of artillery, engineer group, tank unit and commanders of headquarters with communication means.

469. As the advance guard support starts battle with enemy units defending the otupost area, the main forces of the Regiment concentrate under cover within 2 to 3 kilometers from the advance guard support. They must be prepared to support them and repulse enemy couterattacks at any time.

The main forces of the Regiment are covered by the combat security; observation and reconnaissance must be organized at the flanks and all antitank, antiaircraft, and antigas measures are taken.

Throughout the battle fought by the advance guard support the Regiment artillery must be deployed and ready to support the advance guard support.

470. If there are no artificial obstacles in front of the enemy position, in case their defense is weak, or if the enemy are caught unwarares, the advance guard support of the Regiment advances along a wide front and strives to force the enemy to withdraw and following closely their retreating covering forces, break , at least partly, into the defense zone in order to obtain information regarding its shape, its foward edge and the depth of defense area.

471. In case the enemy otupost area contains strong artificial obstacles covered by significant forces, the Regiment commander deploys his artillery, sends forth strong groups for removal of obstacles and deploys a part of his main forces trying to approach, as quickly as possible, the main defense zone of the enemy.

In order to destroy as quickly as possible the enemy combat

security and defeat the groups defending obstacles, the Regiment commander presents to the Submachine gun unit the mission to penetrate together with groups removing obstacles through the forward protecting units of the enemy and inflict a blow on them from the rear.

473 After the obstacle zone was overcome and the enemy security combat destroyed, the Regiment commander must occupy a favorable departure position for deployment of main forces of the Division as near the forward edge of the enemy defense zone as possible. He must capture points offering observation of the forward edge of the enemy and the depth of their defense.

473. When the forward edge of the enemy defense is approached, the Regiment commander must organize additional reconnaissance and specify tasks to reconnaissance groups for reconnaissance of the enemy. There must be combat security groups in front and on the flanks.

474. Using all types of reconnaissance the Regiment commander must establish:

strong and weak points of the enemy defense (fortified points, gaps, limiting points, flanks, sparsely occupied positions), location of firing means, reserves, tanks, commanders' and other observation posts;

location and type of antitank and antipersonnel obstacles.

Reconnaissance in force has a particular significance as it is conducted at the forward edge for finding out the enemysystem of fire, antitank and antipersonnel obstacles, mined sectors, and permanent fortifications.

475. Commanders' observation must be a part of reconnaissance. Particular attention must be paid to finding out the precise line of the forward edge of the enemy main defense zone, their combat

formations, development of the defense in depth, grouping of their artillery, system of infantry and antitank fire, antitankobstacles, location of limiting points and flanks.

476. When the main forces of the Regiment penetrate into the area of departure position for the offensive, they must dig trenches, organize shelters, passages, equip fire positions, and organize commanders' and other observation posts.

4. Breaking through fortified areas and strongly fortified positions

477. Offensive against a fortified area and strongly fortified positions is organized after establishigg of immediate contact with the forward edge of enemy defense.

Attack is carried out by the forces which established the contact with the forward edge of enemy defense or by troops especially concentrated for this purpose in the rear.

Special training of units detailed for breakin through must be conducted in the rear sectors equipped by obstacles and decoys similar to those used by the enemy.

478. The Regiment assigned to attack must be concentrated with observation of all measures of camouflage in a concealed area out of range of the enemy artillery fire.

Individual break-through tank regimentsare attached to the forces for reinforcement. They act in close coordination with the infantry and artillery.

479. The offensive is preceded by thoroughly organized reconnaissance. The Regiment commander on the strength of information received from the Division headquarters, units which were previously in contact with the enemy, and reconnaissance groups of all types including personal reconnaissance, must establish:

dispositions of the enemy units in detail;

dispositions of pill boxes, field positions, antitank and anti-personnel obstacles;

fire system;

dispositions of antitank guns;

organization of the enemy security;

approaches to their positions;

depth of the observed fire of one's own artillery and mortar.

Apart from that the Regiment commander must be provided with aerial mosaic of the Regiment's zone of offensive.

480. Positions corresponding to the combat formation adopted for the Infantry are organized in the departure position of the Regiment.

Trenches and slit trenches must be prepared for the infantry, tanks, and artillery. They must be carefully camouflaged and equipped for rapid infantry thrusts, thrusts of fire means and tanks developing attack.

Shelters permitting rapid occupation of positions for direct laying are prepared for the Regiment and a part of Division artillery.

481. As soon as the Regiment commander received the mission for attack, he must:

reach the preliminary decision;

conduct reconnaissance of the zone of offensive and organize coordination on the terrain;

distribute forces and means and point out their employment at every phase of the combat;

specify objectives of joint operations of the infantry, tanks, and storm groups and the order of preparation and support of the attack;

establish stages of ~~of~~ joint operations by infantry, artillery and tanks, their departure positions and the direction of the attack;

decide upon the strength and personael of the storm group, the order of their security, organize obstacle removing groups, storm groups, and combat security groups;

specify the order of overcoming of obstacles of the enemy;

organize the combat security and adequate provision of material for the attack.

482. Obstacle removing groups are organized within every battalion. Their character depends on the nature of obstacles in front of the enemy forward edge of defense and by the number of passages which must be made before the beginning of the attack. In case the preparations for an attack ~~must~~ take a long time and the obstacles are powerful all the groups for cutting passages can be united under the command of the Regiment Engineer.

Every battalion which is a part of a regiment must have storm groups whose number depends on the number of reinforced concrete pillboxes at the forward edge of the enemy defense. One or two reserve storm groups must be organized for a Regiment and placed in the Regiment reserve.

A supply gropp is organized specifically for rapid supply of the storm groups with explosives, ammunition, and means of fortification of the area (entrenching tools, wire obstacles, mines, sandbags). This group consists of one or two platoons of infantry and one engineer squad uner the command of the Combat Engineer. The supply group advances together with the reserve of the Regiment. Its means are transported ~~on~~ on board ~~vehicles~~ vehicles or by hand.

483. The combat formation of a regiment depends on its mission. Obstacle removing and storm groups advance in front of the Regiment. The regiment artillery, as a rule, is attached to battalions and storm groups as fire escort, transportation facility, and means of supply for the attack.

484. The attack order must ~~xx~~ include:

battalions' missions, their departure positions, time and order of the attack, order of fire support to tanks and battalions;

reinforcement of battalions by special units for organisation of obstacle removing and storm groups;

distribution of tanks for support of battalions;

distribution of artillery for support of battalions, basic and alternate zones ~~xxxxxxxx~~ for barrage and concentrated fire, establishment of coordination of combat formation with conducting of fire; missions for artillery and tank support;

order of reassignment of artillery to battalions;

zones of fire positions of regiment and attached mortars, the order of their proceeding to next positions and the line of their reassignment to rifle battalions;

coordination of mortar and artillery fire supporting the infantry with tank actions up to the accomplishment of the immediate mission;

general landmarks, call signal, signals for transfer and cease fire for artillery and mortars;

means detailed for struggle against enemy aircraft;

location of the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ commander's observation post and the order of its transfer.

485. Battle in a fortified area or strongly fortified position consists in subsequent capture of individual permanent instal-

lations, strong points and defense centers.

486. Aerial and artillery actions precede the infantry attack.

Before the beginning of infantry and tank attack, the Regiment commander must concentrate gun fire for direct laying against ambrasures of reinforced concrete pillboxes of the enemy.

487. During the preliminary aerial and artillery actions battalions advance to the attack line (in case they had not occupied it previously). Obstacles xxxx removing groups are sent forth for cutting of passages.

Attack starts by order of the Division commander.

488. If the offensive includes action of tanks, the Infantry dashes into the attack as soon as the tanks reach the line of attack.

Storm groups move with battalions. Tney block and destroy pillboxes. If the offensive does not include tanks, storm-groups attack pillboxes at the given signal while the infantry attacks firing means and the manpower in the gaps between the pillboxes.

The Regiment commander must protect the infantry flanks with all the firing means at his disposal.

489. After capturing the enemy strong points xxxxxxxxxxx situated at the forward edge, the Regiment commander draws up the reserve, storm groups, security group and presents additional tasks to mortars, artillery and battalion commanders.

490. During fulfillment of the immediate mission, the Regiment commander carries on the resolute attack.

Captured lines are fortified. If the enemy offers a stubborn resistance in the depth, or in case undamaged permanent installations are discovered, the Regiment commanders performs regrouping of the combat formation and brings forth storm groups in order to

suppress the enemy pillboxes.

Artillery and mortars advance their observation posts and shift fire positions.

After accomplishment of tasks the heavy tanks which have broke through the fortified zone, concentrate in an ambush in readiness to repulse counterattacks launched by the enemy.

491. If the attack and advance ino the depth of defense is successful, the Regiment commander organizes widening of the front front of penetration and directs a blow onto the flanks of the strong points of the enemy which continue to offer resistance. He also offers assistance to adjacent units.

Taking advantage of the disruption of enemy coordination in one of the sectors, the Commander must boldly develop the achieved success and, manoeuvring onto the flank and rear of resistance centers, defeat the enemy.

After penetration into the entire depth of the enemy defense, the Regiment commander organizes pursuit of the enemy.

5. Encircling Battle

492. The basic encircling battle consists of resolute blows inflicted onto the flanks and rear of the enemy in coordination with simultaneous frontal attacks. A successful encircling battle entails complete destruction of the enemy.

While encircling the enemy we must strive on the first place to deprive them of a chance to manoeuvre and possibility to receive assistance from adjacent units or the rear.

493. Success of an encircling battle depends on the speed and resoluteness of actions and on continuity of joint actions by all units of the Regiment and its reinforcements.

494. One regiment can encircle and destroy an enemy unit of the strength of a battalion. It can, however, encircle larger forces in case the Commander succeeds to: achieve superiority of strength on the flanks and disruption of direction and actions in the enemy rear; use expertly coordination between fire and manoeuvring; make his attack decisive; take advantage of favorable conditions of the area, passivity or mistakes of the enemy.

495. Encirclement and destruction of the enemy in case our forces are inferior or equal to those of the enemy is due to honor, gallantry, and heroism of the forces and to great skill of the commanders. Such action must be regarded as the highest military feat.

496. In order to encircle the enemy, the Regiment commander must;

attack one or both flanks of the enemy;

courageously attack the enemy rear especially by submachine gun groups which sometimes act together with tanks;

suppress continuously the enemy, who are being encircled, by artillery and mortar fire;

strive to break up the enemy combat formation and subsequently liquidate its isolated parts;

conduct a thorough reconnaissance, repulse all the units attempting to aproach and assist the enemy, or bar their approach by a screening force;

organize obstacles preventing the enemy from breaking out of the encirclement and from assistance of reserves.

497. As a rule the encirclement battle is conducted with an inverted front.

In the course of action the Regiment commander must;

maintain vigilant protection, conduct thorough reconnaissance on the flanks, and be ready to reuplse enemy counterattacks on the flanks and in the rear;

strive to complete the destruction of the encircled enemy as quickly as possible;

constrict the encirclement ring and simultaneously break up the enemy front by resolute attacks supported by powerful fire and destroy individual enemy groups attacking them from several sides;

maintain coordination between battalions and artillery and morters by making sure that all the units learnt the signals for cease of artillery and mortar fire and used them precisely for informint aircraft with regard to their dispositions;

frustrate every attempt of the enemy to come out of the encirclement by conducting artillery and mortar fire against the sector preparing to break through, by cutting off the enemy route with barrage fire and by drawing up reserves into this area;

try to pin the enemy to natural obstacles in the rear or one of the enemy flanks, strive to destroy or capture the enemy.

498. The Regiment commander must not be misled by an attempt of the enemy to conceal the direction of their main blow. As soon as the beginning of a break thruugh becomes evident, the R egiment commander must develop offensive, destroy the screening force of the enemy and attack their main attack force on the flank and in the rear.

The moment when the enemy attempt to break throggh is the most propitious one for their destruction.

499. If the encircled enemy managed to organize an all-around defense, the Regiment commander must organize an offensive action in order to break up the enemy combat formation into separate, dis-

connected groups and annihilated them one after another. On the first place we must capture the points offering facilities for cross fire against enemy dispositions by mortars and machineguns.

500. In order to insure an overwhelming numerical superiority of manpower and material on a certain direction, the R egiment commander can draw up forces leaving other sectors covered by small groups and obstacles.

6. Offensive actions at night

501. The Regiment commander must take advantage of night time in order to:

capture positions for attack at the break of dawn;

capture important positions, strong points at the forward edge in order to develop an attack at the break of dawn;

develop the successful action started in daytime in the depth of the enemy defense;

outflank the enemy and emerge in their rear;

regroup forces and material;

capture prisoners of war.

305. Limited missions are assigned by the Regiment commander to units for night offensive actions. These missions include capture of certain points or positions. Complicated manoeuvres must be avoided.

503/ Night offensive can be successful only in conditions of thorough preparation and careful organization of a sudden action.

Preparations for a night offensive must be kept in strictest secrecy.

504. The main part of the night offensive is assigned to the infantry. Artillery and mortars must be ready to open fire at previously indicated objectives by demand of Battalion Commanders.

It may be necessary as barrage fire for isolation of the attack zone. Tanks may be used for breaking passages in wire entanglements.

505. On the eve of a night attack the Regiment commander conducts secretly a daylight commander's reconnaissance for the purpose of:

indication of objective of the attack and establishing of directions leading to them;

establishing of positions of departure for deployment and attack;

establishing of exact place for every unit on the line of attack and determining routes of advance toward these places by, noticeable in darkness, landmarks;

establishing directions for reconnoitering of all the obstacles on the march route in order to eliminate them in good time;

establishing of lines, sectors, and points against which fire must be open in case the enemy open fire;

presenting to unit commanders the plan of offensive on the terrain and assigning them to their missions.

All the commanders must study landmarks in day time in order to recognize them at night.

506. The detailed plan of night offensive worked out by the Regiment commander must include; direction of operations and purposes of reconnaissance; organization of observation; landmarks; protection of flanks and in front; construction of combat formation; tasks of battalions; tasks of reinforcement means; time of attack; order of preparation of fire; lighing of area; regulation lines and the time allotted for getting through them; communication; methods of ascertaining of friendly forces and directions for removal of obstacles; repulsion of counterattacks; strengthening and protection of flanks.

DISSEMINATION FORBIDDEN

507. The night combat formation must have reduced intervals and distances.

Mortars, machineguns, antitank guns and rifles are ~~xxxxx~~ partially included into battalions and move on their flanks. Their basic part proceeds with battalions' reserves.

Combat security groups proceed at ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ reduced distances.

508. Battalions begin advance at a signal given by the Regiment commander of battalion commanders. They follow immediately after tanks (if there are tanks).

Short halts are made in order to verify the direction, establish communication, and drawing up of those who lag behind.

Once fallen into a ray of a searchlight, the whole group lies down.

509. The Regiment commander follows the leading battalion. He directs the attack.

510. Special parties are detailed for cutting passages in obstacles. They move in front of battalions.

511. As soon as the passages were established and submachine-gun troops began to attack firing means and manpower of the enemy, the infantry, without shouting "hurrah" must decisively break into the enemy position and annihilate them by fire and knock them out of trenches with bayonets and grenades.

If the enemy open artillery, mortar, and machinegun fire, a signal must be given immediately for opening concentrated fire against them.

512. After capturing the indicated position, the Regiment commander must immediately draw up firing means, organize fire, equip the position for defense, send forth reconnaissance groups and security groups. A very special protection must be given to the flanks

513. Should the attack prove unsuccessful, the battalions stop at the capture positions and fortify them. They are put in order and, after opening of concentrated fire by artillery, repeat the attack.

7. Offensive operations against Inhabited Localities

514. A battle for an inhabited locality is usually broken up into a number of iddividual local battles for capture of strong points and centers of defense.

The outcome of the battle is decided by perseverance, initiative, and expert and bold actions sometimes even by small units.

515. The battle for an inhabited locality is conducted in close cooperation with forces acting outside the locality.

The offensive is usually limited by insufficient observation and ~~fixrxsums~~ firing range, complication of direction and diminished facilities for manoeuvring.

516. The Regiment commander organising an offensive against an inhabited locality must strive to attack at the front with only a part of his forces. The main blow must be inflicted at the direction leading into the rear of the locality for the purpose of encirclement and attacks from the flanks and rear.

517. Having studied aerial photographs, the plan and description of the locality, data of reconnaissance, and the order of the Division commander, the Regiment commander works out a detailed plan of attack which includes:

Supplementary reconnaissance of all types and specialities;

suppression of strong points in the outskirts and within the inhabited locality;

method of capture of the outskirts of the inhabited locality (by simultaneous blows at the front, flanks, and rear).

order of actions within the inhabited locality;

battle for annihilation of the enemy who continues resistance within the encirclement of the inhabited locality.

518. Organizing the battle, the Regiment commander takes into consideration: the size of the locality, character of buildings; direction and width of streets, presence and location of strong points at the approaches, outskirts and within the locality, dispositions of enemy troops and their firing means.

In case the locality is large, the Regiment must be charged to capture its part. In this case the Regiment commander breaks the locality into sectors and charges the capture of each of them to a xxiii reinforced battalion with an escorting engineer group.

The reserve is charged by the Regiment commander to destroy the by-passed strogg points and develop the successes achieved by the battalions. Parts of units must be detailed for thorough observation and mopping up of all buildings and installations.

519. Success of an attack against a fortified inhabited locality depends on the organization of a solid coordination between the infantry, artillery, aircraft, tanks and on a thorough reconnaissance of the locality.

The infantry offensive xxxxmust be preceded by aerial and artillery actions for the purpose of destruction of defensive buildings and suppression of firigg means and manpower of the enemy.

The attack is directed by the Regiment commander on the first place for capture of the positions in front of the inhabited locality and of its projecting parts.

520. In the course of a battle for a fortified inhabited locality, artillery (even large caliber guns) conducts direct laging fire against apparent objectives which impede the advance of infantry.

Firing against squares is permissible only during the period of closing in and in case of absence of strong installations in the enemy defense.

521. In order to attack strong points within the locality, the Regiment commander organizes storm groups consisting of infantry (up to a platoon), engineers with blasting equipment, individual guns, flame throwers, and one or two heavy tanks. The entire personnel of storm groups must be supplied with large quantities of hand grenades, bottles with inflammable mixture, and antitank grenades.

522. The infantry, covered by aircraft, artillery and mortar fire, must approach as close as possible to the objectives of the attack.

Having broken into the inhabited locality, the attacking units, taking advantage of tank support, advance stubbornly breaking their way forward by fire and hand grenades. Individual guns and mortars proceed in combat formations of the infantry. They destroy every resisting fire points and all the fortified structures.

The basic offensive is carried out through gardens, kitchen-gardens, yards, breaks in walls. Battles are fought for every house. Tanks under the command of battalion and company commanders proceed along streets escorted by small infantry units.

523. The Regiment commander must be very active in employing submachine gun troops who infiltrate into yards and alleys and emerge in the rear of fortified buildings, break into defended houses and annihilate the enemy. Captured [redacted] buildings must be thoroughly searched.

524. All the captured sectors must be immediately fortified. For this purpose the Regiment commander must:

establish the disposition of captured buildings and blocks and determine the defense line;

organize a defense system, defense of the line, system of fire and obstacles, strong points and defense centers, observation and direction of the battle;

assigny missions to tanks acting with the Regiment; on important directions a part of tanks, including the captured and slightly damaged ones, are used as fire points (they are installed behind fences, within buildings, or sank into the ground);

point out the basic communications and location of the reserve;

replenish ammunition in strong points and defense centers, provides them with foodstuffs and water;

order the Regiment engineer to inspect and de-mine all the captured buildings and yards.

525. Only strong masonry houses are ~~xx~~ adjusted for defense purposes. Structures used for defense must not be changed outwardly so that fortified positions could be observed from observation posts.

Barricades with loopholes and machine gun emplacements must be erected on intersections and between buildings in strong points. Approaches to barricades and passages for coming out into the attack must ~~xxx~~ be covered by flanking fire from solid adjoining buildings.

526. Captured sectors of inhabited localities must be firmly held in ~~xxxxx~~ spite of counterattacks of the enemy. They must not be abandoned without an order of the superior commander.

527. In a small inhabited locality the battles goes on without interruption until the ~~xxxxx~~ opposite city limit is reached.

In a large inhabited locality the battle ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ is fought moving from one block of houses to another. Having restored communication with units and adjacent units and drawn up the firing means and reserves, the Regiment commander organizes a new thrust ~~xxxxx~~ forward.

528. In order to maintain order, the state of siege is proclaimed in the captured ~~xxxxxxxx~~ inhabited locality. A commandant is appointed and the unit on duty sands out patrols reinforced by armored cars and individual guns.

The most important buildings (post office, telegraph, telephone stations) must be guarded. The population is made to give up arms, military property, and radio sets.

Unused barricades and obstacles must be destroyed.

8. Offensive operations in Forest area

529. Battles for a forest are conducted at short distances and consist of: battle for the capture of the forest edge, battle within the forest which includes subsequent encirclement and destruction of willboxes, and battle for exits from the forest.

530. The Regiment commander must ~~xxx~~ work out a plan of attack. This must foresee:

suppression of the enemy at the edge of the forest by artillery and mortar fire;

attack, on the first place, of projecting parts of the forest;

support of the infantry by tanks;

cutting ofpassages for the infantry through ~~xxx~~ wire entanglements and mine fields;

destruction of antitank obstacles ofthe enemy;

reconnoitering of roads and clearings and their protection;

installation of continuous communication and measures

enabling the units to follow the correct direction;

antichemical and fire prevention measures;

detailing of reserves with firing means;

organization of the rear.

531. Before the beginning of the offensive it is necessary to establish whether the denseness of the forest allows simultaneous action of the entire Regiment or whether independently acting units should be detailed for tasks. In the second case, units must be reinforced by mortars, individual guns, antichemical and engineer means.

532. In order to maintain the right direction, draw up those who lag behind, and maintain communication, halts are indicated in previously reconnoitered places leading into meadows, clearings, and roads. Units must carefully avoid getting into range of flanking fire of the enemy.

533. Attacks and outflanking movement contribute toward success of the attack. These actions can be performed by small forces. Submachine gun troops must be the first to be assigned to such operations.

534. The battalions must block the most strongly fortified and defended points. Having enveloped them, the battalions strive to reach the exits from the forest. Destruction of the enveloped strong points of the enemy is carried out by the reserve of the Regiment and small units of battalions.

535. Throughout the battle fought in the depth of the forest, artillery supresses the resistanceof the enemy. Individual guns, mortars, and other firing means proceed in the combat formations of the infantry. A large part of the Division artillery must be reassigned to battalions and

and companies. Individual guns destroy the fire points and blockhouses of the enemy by direct laying.

Tanks act on the sides of roads, clearing, and meadows. They also act in the forest depending on its passableness.

The reserve moves in the immediate proximity to the battalions. It must be always ready to repulse enemy counterattacks.

The flanks and rear are protected by outposts and patrols detailed previously. Coverage must be assigned to artillery and military convoys.

538. In a wooded and marshy area the offensive is conducted along individual directions. The enemy resistance must be overcome on each direction separately. Fighting for an isthmus between lakes and swamps it is necessary to strive to outflank the enemy.

537. The offensive is carried out by independently acting detachments in the strength of a company or battalion with attached engineer units and reinforcements. Infantry and engineers are attached to the artillery and heavy mortars for coverage and assistance in movement.

The flanks, limiting points and rear of the Regiment must be well covered.

538. Movement of individual carts or motor vehicles through the forest is prohibited. They must proceedby groups and must be ready to defend themselves. Blockhouses must be erected on the most important roads.

Engineers must be reinforced by infantry in order to construct roads.

9. Offensive operation including forcing of river with 539.

539. An offensive operation which includes forcing of a river requires:

concentration of crossingmeans;

support of crossing by artillery, mmxm mortar fire and aircraf .

540. The most advantageous crossing conditions are offered by: sectors of the xmx river concave toward the advancing forces; areas lending facility for camouflage of crossing troops; elevated bank with good sites for observation posts having concealed approaches to crossings; sectors of the river with fords, islands, and places convenient for embarcation and debarcation and erection of bridges.

541. Success of an offensive including forcing of a river is achieved by suddenness of action. For this it is necessary to capture the bridgehead rapidly on the opposite bank after having qmickly taken all the existing crossings.

542. Organization of a crossing includes preparation of the necessary fixing weapons for suppression of the firing means of the enemy, antiaircraft defense, and antichemical defense.

543. The Regiment commander, after receiving the order, must make sure that there are no enemy on his bank; organize security groups and observation of the enemy; reconnoiter the river and adjoining area together with his staff, commanders of attached and supporting units, and establish:

the most advamtageous places for crossing;

points for demonstration crossings;

area for concentration and preparations of crossigg means;

xmmk routes leadigg to crossings

positions to be captured by the echelon which crossed first;

area of suppression in the enemy dispositions.

544. As soon as the Regiment reconnaissance on the terrain

is accomplished, the Regiment commander imparts his decisions on the terrain to the present commanders. He informs them with regard to his preliminary plan of crossing, distribution of attached and supporting means, and organizes their coordination.

545. The Regiment commander who acts independently must select, according to the situation, the most advantageous hour of the day or night for crossing. In daytime the crossing must take place following artillery and mortar action; in the evening, if there is still some daylight at the time of artillery and mortar action, the crossing takes place in darkness; before the break of dawn crossing necessitates the beginning at night. The crossing is developed at the break of dawn.

546. The crossing order issued by the Regiment commander includes: time for preparation and enumeration of crossing means; concentration area before embarkation; routes and time of arrival of each echelon (one battalion with reinforcement and communication) into the concentration area; time for leaving the line of departure: tasks of machinegun and mortar companies of the second and following echelons (battalions) and location of their positions; tasks and dispositions of firing means covering the crossing of battalions; positions and areas to be captured immediately upon the crossing; tasks of ~~antiaircraft~~ antiaircraft defense.

547. While diffusing the order, the Headquarters of the Regiment distributes a table (annex to combat order) which indicates:

the intermediate position area and the departure position of units, places of embarcation, the initial position;

places of crossing and time for preparations; dispositions of troops and crossing means by crossings;

approaches to places of crossing from the concentration area;

order of crossing of advance units;

order and time of crossing of each unit by echelons; time of crossing of each echelon;

signals: for embarcation, departure, reaching the opposite bank; call fire; aerial or chemical alarm, signals of the infantry on the opposite bank to its aircraft;

system of communication with battalions which had crossed to the opposite bank;

system of security for crossing;

reserve of crossing means.

Every echelon, apart from the infantry, must include forces and means which enable it to fight independently on the opposite bank and to repulse tank counterattacks of the enemy.

548. Submachine gun units and selected reconnaissance troops with antitank weapons must be thrown over to the opposite bank in order to protect the crossing of the first echelon and the capture of fire points of the enemy. This must be done before the forcing of the river.

549. The departure position is crossed by the first echelon at the indicated hour under coverage of all types of fire. The crossing must be done rapidly. Together with the first echelon guns must go 45 mm and regimental guns, antitank rifles, artillery observers and a part of the engineer unit.

550. The first echelon, as soon as it reaches the opposite bank, destroys the enemy fire points which are still intact and advances until it captures the indicated position. Then it fortifies the position and sends forth its reconnaissance groups and security groups. It must firmly repulse all the enemy counterattacks.

Immediately after the crossing of the first echelon, the main

forces of the Regiment follow under its coverage.

Artillery and mortars cross by echelons in such a manner as to enable their basic part to cover the crossing and battle on the opposite side of the river with fire.

551. The Regiment commander must vigilantly supervise the crossing. He must protect the first echelon from flanking counter-attacks, especially those with xxx participation of tanks, and organize the immediate crossing of the second and following echelons.

552. After the crossing of the greater part of his forces, the Regiment commander proceeds to the opposite bank in order to direct the actions of the Regiment and exercise personal influence on subordinate commanders. At that time the opposite bank must be provided with a xxxxxxxxxxxxx commander's observation post and communication with subordinate commanders, artillery, and superior commander.

After the crossing of the main forces the offensive must be resumed.

10. Offensive operations in winter

553. Winter offensive must be directed with considerations regarding the snow cover, cold weather, and short days.

A winter offensive is connected with:

increase of importance of inhabited localities and forests;

difficulty in cross country movement (except for ski detachments);

the enemy defense being limited to inhabited localities.

The Regiment commander must do his best for preservation of strength and combat efficiency of his forces, for adjustment and correct use of armaments, technical means, and motor transport.

554. Enveloping and outflanking movements acquire a great significance in winter offensive. Especially important are actions

of ski detachments reinforced by mortars and machine guns moving on travois and ski mounts.

Taking advantage of the absence of concentrated infantry fire in the gaps between strong points of the enemy defense, units of reconnaissance troops, submachine gunners, and infantry advancing on skins must boldly penetrate into the flanks and rear of the enemy for reconnaissance operations and in order to facilitate the offensive and attacks launched by rifle units.

Having infiltrated into combat formations of the enemy, submachinegunners destroy their fire points, disrupt communication, attack commanders' observation posts and means of transportation.

555. The depth and character of the snow cover must be established before the beginning of offensive. The most accessible routes for tanks, infantry, and means for assistance to tanks and artillery must be determined.

Roads must be constructed for supply of artillery with ammunition.

556. Particulary attention of the Regiment Commander must be paid to: organization of antiaerial defense. For this purpose he details machine guns; repulsion of ski detachments of the enemy which may attempt to emerge in the flanks and rear of the Regiment. This operation must be performed by reserve on skis.

557. Organizing the offensive, the Regiment commander must:

study thoroughly the enemy defense system, especially the dispositions of their strong points and gaps between them, character of their obstacles and forces covering them;

prepare the departure position for the offensive by occupying it with a part of his forces and taking advantage of inhabited localities and forest area; equip snow trenches, shelters for warming

up of men and/housing for aid stations.

prepare and occupy the line of attack;

in case of necessity dig snow trenches to the forward edge of the enemy defense;

organize supply of forces with hot food and water.

558. As a rule the Regiment advances from the zone of immediate contact with the enemy without skis. It paralyzes the strong points of the enemy by a part of forces. The main forces by-pass them.

Destruction of the by-passed strong points is done by the Regiment reserve acting together with a part of rifle battalions.

Ski units and antitank means are used for protection of the flanks.

559. Guns, reconnaissance groups, and [illegible] signal troops advance on sleighs or ski mounts. Sometimes units are detailed to assist movement of artillery and carry armaments.

560. Ski detachments are organized for attack of defense centers in the depth. They must be reinforced by submachine gun troops, mortars, individual guns, machine guns, antitank rifles, and engineers. Detachments coordinate their actions with the general offensive.

Having penetrated into the enemy rear, ski detachments must boldly attack the enemy, disrupt their routes, and cut off their retreat.

561. In an offensive which includes approach of the Regiment to the enemy defense zone, the Regiment commander sends forth reconnaissance groups on skis. The latter [illegible] must be reinforced by [illegible] submachine gun troops, mortars and machine guns on travois.

The reconnaissance groups must reconnoiter the forward edge

of the enemy defense, establish their strong points, gaps between them, obstacles and fire points before the main forces approach.

562. Advance units of the Regiment (or advance guard support) on skis reinforced by engineer troops, artillery and mortars on sleighs and ski mounts, acting on the flanks and in the rear of the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ protecting forces of the enemy must break into the forward edge of their defense. Actions of the advance units (or advance guard support) must be covered by artillery instructed to this effect by the Regiment commander.

11. Offensive in the mountains

563. Offensive in the mountains is conducted along or across ranges and in valleys.

564. Offensive along ranges is directed by ~~xxxxxx~~ a combination of breaks through in the ~~xxxxx~~ valleys with turning movements over mountains and capture of the enemy passes and commanding peaks in the rear and on the flanks of the enemy.

565. For a break through in a valley, the basic part of the Regiment concentrates with attached means.

Success of a break throggh must be energetically developed into the depth. Submachine guns, mortars, and tanks must be used first.

566. During an offensive in a valley especially attention must be paid to protection of the flanks by capture of commanding heights ~~xxxxx~~ above the valleys and their coverage from the air.

Rifle units detailed for capture of individual heights must be reinforced by machine guns, mortars, and individual guns.

567. The Regiment commander must organize coordination between units advancing along valleys and the range.

Units advancing along the valley strive to emerge in the ~~enemy rear which extends defense~~ rear of the enemy

defending heights, hitting them with flanking fire of artillery, mortars, and machineguns.

Tanks are used for capture of roads and defiles in the enemy rear in order to cut off their retreat.

Units advancing along ranges conduct fire against the enemy rear and flanks. They capture valleys on the way of the enemy retreat and assist in the operations for their encirclement and annihilation.

568. In offensive operations conducted across ranges, the Regiment units are charged to capture mountain passes. For this purpose they capture first the heights commanding these passes and then in short turning movement emerge on the other side of ranges in the enemy rear.

569. Regiment's actions are based on conducting of close combat.

Firing means, especially mortars acquire primary importance. Submachine gun troops are employed in small groups along mountain paths and in the enemy rear.

The Regiment and attached artillery is employed in concentrated formations in wide valleys. If the Regiment operates along roads and paths on individual directions, the artillery is employed by platoons or even by individual guns.

570. The combat formation in offensive operations in the mountains depends on the character of the area. It is conditioned by the length and steepness of slopes, presence of dead spaces permitting the enemy to use widely plunging fire and apply multi-tier defense.

571. The most effective suppression of the enemy fire points which are scattered not only in depth, but also

vertically (tier dispositions) is achieved by;

flanking fire of artillery and machine guns occupying positions on adjacent heights and sectors;

application of mortar fire from behind high cover conducted ober the head of infantry before it approached the objective of its attack.

572. The most advantageous direction for the main blow is that containing roads and routes fit for movement of columns. Sometimes in order to achieve suddenness of the blow it can be carried out on a direction less accessible for artillery and tank action.

573. The basic manoeuvre in an offensive in the mountains consists in turning movement and envelopment of the flanks of defense. Encircling and enveloping units usually advance along individual directions. They must be capable to fight independently. For this purpose they must be reinforced by strong firing means and engineer troops.

574. Aiborne landing can be useful, in a favorable for this operation area, for capture of gorges and mountain passes in the enemy rear and for assistance to the forces operating along these passes.

575. Zones and directions well outlined by landmarks must be pointed out to units in order to avoid loss of orientation. Spurs of a range, slopes, and gulleys can serve as landmarks.

576. As soon as an easily ascertained by heights, ranges, or other landmarks zone is captured, it must be fortified by the unit which occupied it. Those who lag behind or lost their way must be immediately drawn up.

577. Tanks attached to the Regiment must be employed in front or on the flanks of the infantry combat formations.